

Tomorrow, the 29th of November, is the United Nations International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

With the high level of emotion surrounding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, a clear assessment of the issues is difficult at best.

Palestinians are often in the news, yet they tend to be portrayed either as terrorists, faceless refugees, or, after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, corpses. Rarely are they given the chance to directly explain their perspective on the events which affect their lives and their future.

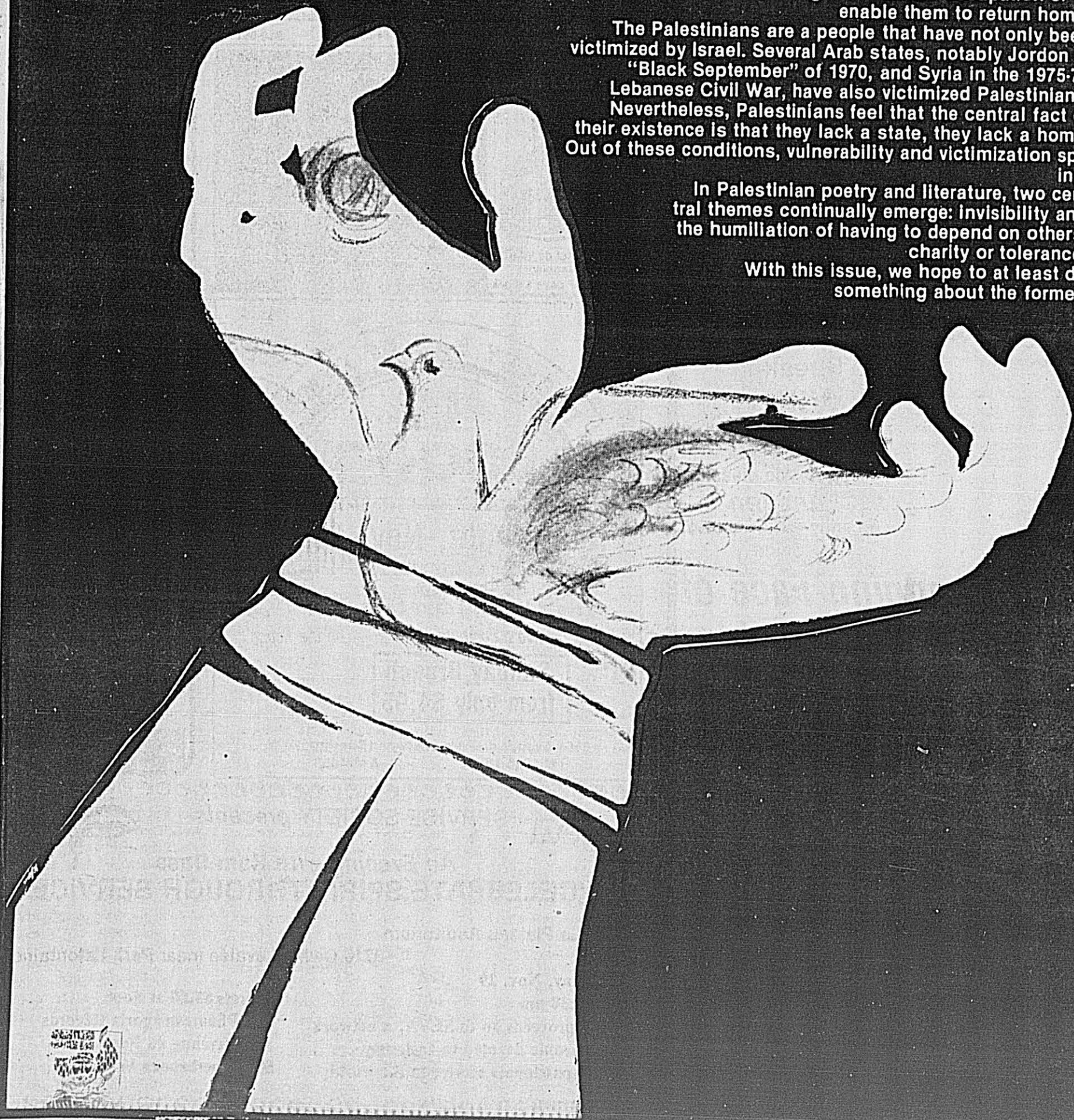
Most of these articles were written by Arabs, all but two of whom are Palestinian. Many have requested that their names be withheld to protect families living under Israeli occupation or to enable them to return home.

The Palestinians are a people that have not only been victimized by Israel. Several Arab states, notably Jordan in "Black September" of 1970, and Syria in the 1975-76 Lebanese Civil War, have also victimized Palestinians.

Nevertheless, Palestinians feel that the central fact of their existence is that they lack a state, they lack a home. Out of these conditions, vulnerability and victimization spring.

In Palestinian poetry and literature, two central themes continually emerge: invisibility and the humiliation of having to depend on others' charity or tolerance.

With this issue, we hope to at least do something about the former.






Home of the 39¢ Hot Dog  
**HOT DOG: STEAMÉ**  
 Monday to Friday 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
**39¢**  
 Saturday All Day  
*International Rendez-vous*  
 101 Mt-Royal West (corner St-Urbain)  
 843-3250



**STUDENT SPECIAL**  
 Bring a friend to  
 "Chez Stephane"  
 and receive two haircuts  
 for the price of one



**CHEZ STEPHANE**  
 Le Centre Sheraton  
 1201, Dorchester ouest  
 Montréal H3B 2L7  
 (514) 861-9231/9232

COIFFURE  
 ET ESTHETIQUE  
 POUR  
 ELLE ET LUI

**Want to Improve your French  
 or your English?**

Here is a new book for you:  
*2,000 expressions françaises pratiques et utiles*  
 with English translations, examples, various exercises and a  
 complete index of the 4,000 French and English Idioms  
 (A new revised edition of September 1985)  
 By Dr. Camille H. Mallhot, University of Ottawa  
 911-641 Bathgate Dr., Ottawa, K1K 3Y3  
 Editions Asticou—81 rue Doucet, Hull, P.Q.  
 368 pages—\$14.95 (in most bookstores)  
 Distribution: 2975 rue Sartelon, Ville-St.-Laurent, P.Q.  
 Phone: 332-5860

Speaker  
**William Hinton**  
 author of the classic  
*Fanshen*  
 recently returned from  
 China

**The Changing Face of  
 China's Countryside**  
 (simultaneous translation: English/French)

**Friday  
 November 29,  
 Leacock  
 Auditorium, L132  
 7:30 p.m.**

Centre for Developing Area Studies  
 Political Science Department—McGill University  
 Canada-China Society Inc.  
 Centre at Montreal for Exchanges with China  
 (CAMEC)  
 McGill Chinese Student Society  
 Club des relations internationales (U. de M.)  
 (Information: 392-5320, 5321)

au 2ème  
 Coiffure  
 Esthétique

3414 Ave. du Parc, Suite 220  
 (Corner of Sherbrooke) H2X 2H5  
 Tel: (514) 843-6268

**Specials for McGill Students**

Shampoo, cut and style: Men \$9  
 Shampoo, cut and style: Women \$14  
 Perm or modelling: Women or Men: from \$20  
 Facial: \$15  
 Waxing: \$8/\$15  
 Electrolysis: 20% discount

**copies mcgill**

908 Sherbrooke St. West (facing McGill University)

**CHECK OUT THESE EXTRAS**

- No charge for collating
- No charge for 3-hole punch
- Watch for our monthly specials
- Each purchase entitles you to enter our monthly draw for a brand new 12" B & W television.

**WE OFFER FOR 5¢ QUALITY PHOTOCOPIES AND QUICK SERVICE**

COPIES FROM BOUND BOOKS	
WE DO IT	YOU DO IT
8-1/2 X 11	8-1/2 X 11 5¢
8-1/2 X 14 7¢	8-1/2 X 14 6¢

OPEN MON—FRI (8:30am-6pm) SAT (10am-4pm) 844-5910

**BOLUTH PIZZERIA**

3895 Hotel de Ville (coin Napoleon)  
 open 7 days a week

**SPECIALS**

order 5 small pizzas  
 pay only for 4  
 order 12 souvlakis  
 pay for 10

**Vegetarian Pizza & Hawaiian Pizza**

Pizza • Spaghetti • Lasagne • Ravioli • Greek souvlaki  
 with Pita • Bar-B-Q • Hot Chicken • Chicken Sandwich  
 • Greek Pastries (Baklava)

**BRING YOUR OWN WINE**  
 288-4832 285-0038  
 FREE DELIVERY


**HOCKEY BAR OF FAME**

**LE POCKET**

**Friday Night, Nov. 29**  
 come and party with  
 The Three Guys  
 one of Mtl's best dance bands  
 Ladies receive a complimentary drink on the house

**Sunday Brunch  
 from only \$4.95**

3461 Avenue du Parc (between Sherbrooke W.  
 Tél.: 845-1563 & Milton)



**Democracy**

**McGILL NIGHTLINE**  
**392-8234**

**B•B ELECTROLYSIS + PLUS**  
 Unwanted Hair & Skin Problem?

Realistic prices with results.  
 Graduate electrologists with  
 years of experience and the  
 latest, safest, method of  
 electrolysis. Plus:  
 professional esthetician.  
 Personal private treatment.  
 Personal colour analysis,  
 skin care, facials,  
 manicures, pedicures, body  
 and leg waxing.

Call 849-0181  
 1414 Drummond St., Suite 316

**OPTOMETRIST**


- Eyes Examined
- Eye Glasses
- Contact Lenses (all types)
- Medicare card accepted

Dr. David Kwavnick, O.D.  
 1535 Sherbrooke St. W.  
 (corner Guy)  
 933-8700 or 933-8182

**Charles DE WESTMOUNT**

**HAUTE COIFFURE LITE**

**Peter Nguyen**  
 hairdresser



Wash, Cut, Blow Dry  
**WOMEN \$20 MEN \$15**

for appointment:  
 GALERIES WESTMOUNT SQUARE,  
 MONTREAL METRO ATWATER  
 Tél.: 931-7251

**seva SERVICE SOCIETY presents**

**An Evening with Ram Dass**  
**"CELEBRATE SPIRIT THROUGH SERVICE"**

at Le Plateau Auditorium  
 3710 Calixa-Lavalée (near Park Lafontaine)

**Friday, Nov. 29  
 at 7:30 pm**

All proceeds go to SEVA, a network  
 of people devoted to fostering  
 compassionate service in the world.

**Tickets \$8.50 at door  
 and Phantasmagoria Records  
 3416 Avenue du Parc  
 5018 Sherbrooke W.**



# Tracing the origins of the PLO

by Ines Tewfik

During the 20 years between the Zionist take-over of Palestine in 1948 and Fateh's ascent to the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1968, Palestinians had had no representation of their own.

Arab states, for their own reasons, had competed to portray themselves as the champions of the Palestinian cause. They made extravagant promises to the Palestinians both in pre-1948 Palestine and later in the refugee camps.

Although the majority of Palestinians had escaped across the Northern and Eastern borders to Lebanon and Jordan, it was President Nasser of Egypt who captured the refugees' imagination with his stirring rhetoric, his progressive anti-imperialism and pan-Arab nationalism.

Nasser had captured their hearts with his dramatic nationalization of the Suez Canal and diplomatic victory over an English-French-Israeli invasion in 1956, which was pushed back with the help of the United States and the Soviet Union.

During the 1950's and 60's, several Palestinian groups sprang up all over the Arab world. Some were strongly ideological, such as the Arab Nationalist Movement, headed by George Habash, a Christian Palestinian doctor. Others, such as Fateh, under Yasser Arafat, were more pragmatic and aimed only at regaining Palestine.

Both Habash, who later founded the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and Yasser Arafat, were considered dangerous enemies by the major Arab states. Yasser Arafat was sought on charges ranging from membership in the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood to being a Zionist agent. George Habash had many threats made on his life.

Fateh is believed to have first emerged during the short-lived but savage Israeli occupation of the Gaza Strip during the 1956 invasion, and operated on the principle that only armed struggle would regain for the Palestinians the rights they had lost.

The PFLP believed Palestine had been lost through the corruption and weakness of reactionary Arab regimes, and sought to liberate, not only Palestinians, but all the Arab masses from oppression, poverty and ignorance.

It was only with the massive and humiliating defeat of the Arab states in 1967, in which Syria, Jordan and Egypt all lost territories to Israel in six days, that the Arab states, especially Egypt, lost their credibility.

For the disillusioned Palestinians, who had been languishing

in the refugee camps for nearly 20 years, all the posturing and promises of the Arab states had succeeded only in pushing them deeper into despair while they passively waited, hoped and trusted.

The United Nations had proven no better: despite countless resolutions demanding that the Palestinians be repatriated and compensated, and condemning and censuring Israel, things had only gotten worse.

Moreover, the Palestinian groups did not only fight Israel, carrying out nocturnal suicide attacks across the Israeli border, they also worked in the refugee camps, distributing food to supplement the meager UN Relief and Welfare Agency rations, building and operating free medical clinics, and embarking on a drive to educate the children of refugees.

Most importantly, they gave Palestinians a sense of pride in

a talented speaker but totally subservient to the Arab leaders who appointed him.

Shuqairi's emotional diatribes never won him or the PLO any support from the Palestinians, who rightly felt that he did not truly represent them.

After Karameh, however, it became impossible for the Arab states to ignore the incredible popularity of Fateh and the other guerilla groups, and they therefore sought to retain some measure of control by co-opting them into the PLO.

Fateh, by far the largest and most popular group, was given the greatest number of seats on the Palestine National Council (PNC — the parliament of the PLO). Fateh's leader, former engineer turned guerilla fighter Yasser Arafat, became Chair of the PLO. Other groups, such as the PFLP, and its splinter groups, received far fewer seats.

During the late 1960's, and

augured a major new chapter in the Palestinian struggle. The PLO began to open information offices all over the world which operated as *de facto* embassies. It was granted permanent 'Observer' status in the UN General Assembly. Arafat began to openly discuss the recognition of, and respect for, Israel's borders in exchange for the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza.

In 1976, the PLO backed a UN Security Council Resolution which called for "appropriate arrangements... to guarantee... the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries," including Israel and an independent Palestinian state in the occupied territories.

The resolution was opposed by Israel and vetoed by the US.

While the PLO continued to make efforts towards a peaceful negotiated solution, it was threatened from two directions. Elements within the PLO were becoming alienated by Arafat's fruitless efforts; a minority split from the PLO and formed a 're-

ly undermined Arafat's efforts by ignoring them, but seemed to actively discourage them.

Nevertheless, in November of 1979, Arafat issued the following statement: "The PLO will accept an independent Palestinian state consisting of the West Bank and Gaza with connecting corridor, and in that circumstance will renounce any and all violent means to enlarge the territory of that state... We will give *de facto* recognition of Israel."

In 1981, the PNC unanimously passed a resolution endorsing Soviet leader Brezhnev's proposal for a Middle East peace which stated: "The inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine must be secured up to, and including the establishment of their own state. It is essential to ensure the security and sovereignty of all states of the region including those of Israel."

Since Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982, the clamour for a return to armed struggle has grown louder. Growing numbers of Palestinians are convinced that Israel will never accept to renounce the territories and allow a Palestinian state to exist.

They point to the rapid growth of Jewish settlements on the West Bank and Gaza, the increasing harshness of the occupation, the emergence of ultra-rightists such as Rabbi Meir Kahane and his numerous supporters, Rabbi Moshe Levinger and the Gush Emunim settlers, among others.

Israel's attacks on the PLO and Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and recently in Tunisia, and to Israeli Labour Party Minister Yitzak Rabin's assertion that Israelis would only meet the Palestinian guerillas on the field of battle:

"...If Israel agrees to negotiate with any Palestinian element," he said, this will provide "a basis for the creating a third state between Israel and Jordan... I repeat firmly, clearly, categorically: it will not be created."

Noam Chomsky, in *The Fateful Triangle*, says: "The Labour Party's rejection of the

continued on page 5



their identity and made them conscious of being more than just the recipients of others' charity.

In 1968, one year after what the Arabs refer to as the 'Catastrophe' of the Six Day War, Fateh troops successfully repulsed an Israeli raid on the Jordanian village of Karameh. In one day, Fateh guerillas had managed to do what the giants of the Arab world had not been able to do, and their prestige soared dramatically. Palestinian youths from all over the Arab world flocked to join Fateh and other guerilla groups.

Palestinians began to feel, for the first time, that their fate might be in their own hands, that they could fight for themselves instead of counting on others.

In 1964, an Arab League Summit had resulted in the creation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Organization was little more than a front for the interests of the Arab states, and its leader, Ahmed Shuqairi,

especially in the early 1970's, some members of these groups carried out spectacular terrorist attacks in Israeli targets, calculated to bring the Palestinian situation to the world's attention.

Some hostage-taking incidents ended tragically in bloodshed, shocking the world and receiving a great deal of media coverage.

Although few people in the West had ever heard of Palestinians and their story before the early 1970's, it soon became impossible to deny their existence.

By 1974, Yasser Arafat had begun to advocate a diplomatic solution to the Palestinian problem. He was invited to speak before the UN General Assembly during that year, and present his case before the world community.

"I come before you," he said, "carrying a gun in one hand and an olive branch in the other; do not make me drop the olive branch. Do not make me drop the olive branch."

Arafat's speech in the UN in-

jection front' allied with 'rejection front states' such as Syria and Iraq.

The other threat came from Israel and the US, which not on-

## Beyond the slaughter

by Sarah

The history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been one of bitter political turmoil, countless wars and massacres, and tremendous personal torment and strife. Entire generations of Palestinians have never known peace in their lifetimes.

No doubt, the struggle has been very difficult. To the sympathetic observer, it has been no less complex, involving Israel vs. the Palestinian people, Israel vs. the Arab states, and the Arab states vs. the Palestinians. After countless losses on all sides, no one seemed to be gaining anything.

Israel's refusal to recognize the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination is still the major obstacle to peace in the region.

As a Jew and a member of Regroupment pour un Dialogue Israel-Palestine, I believe there is a dire urgency at the present time for Jews and Arabs, Israelis and Palestinians, to engage in dialogue in the hope of reaching a peaceful solution, the only real solution, to the gruelling years of animosity.

I myself, am a daughter of the Holocaust survivors. Almost my entire family was decimated by the fascist terror.

continued on page 7

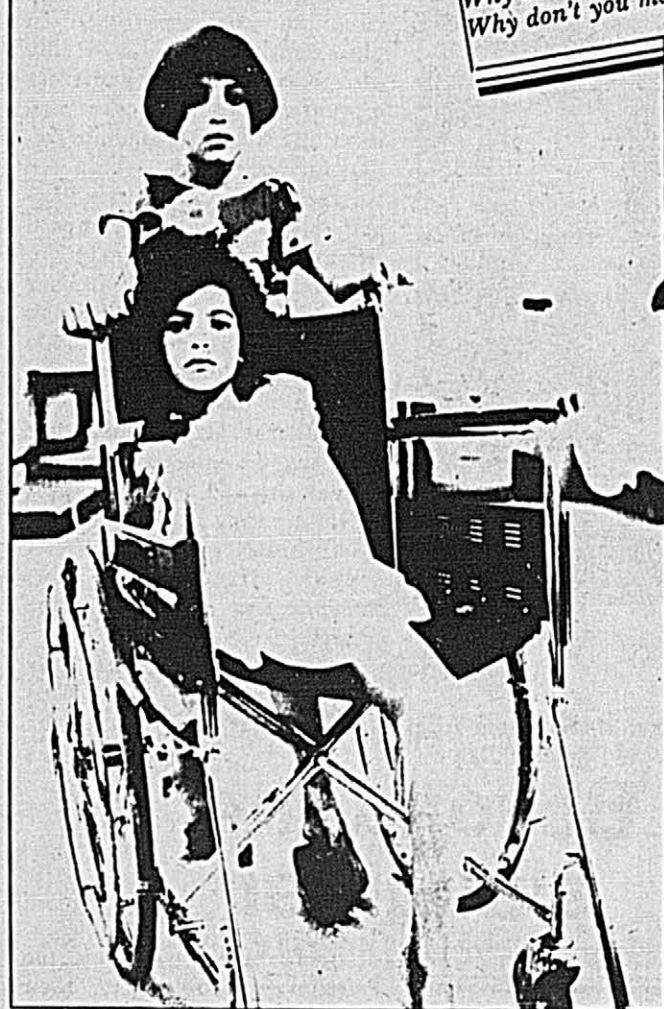
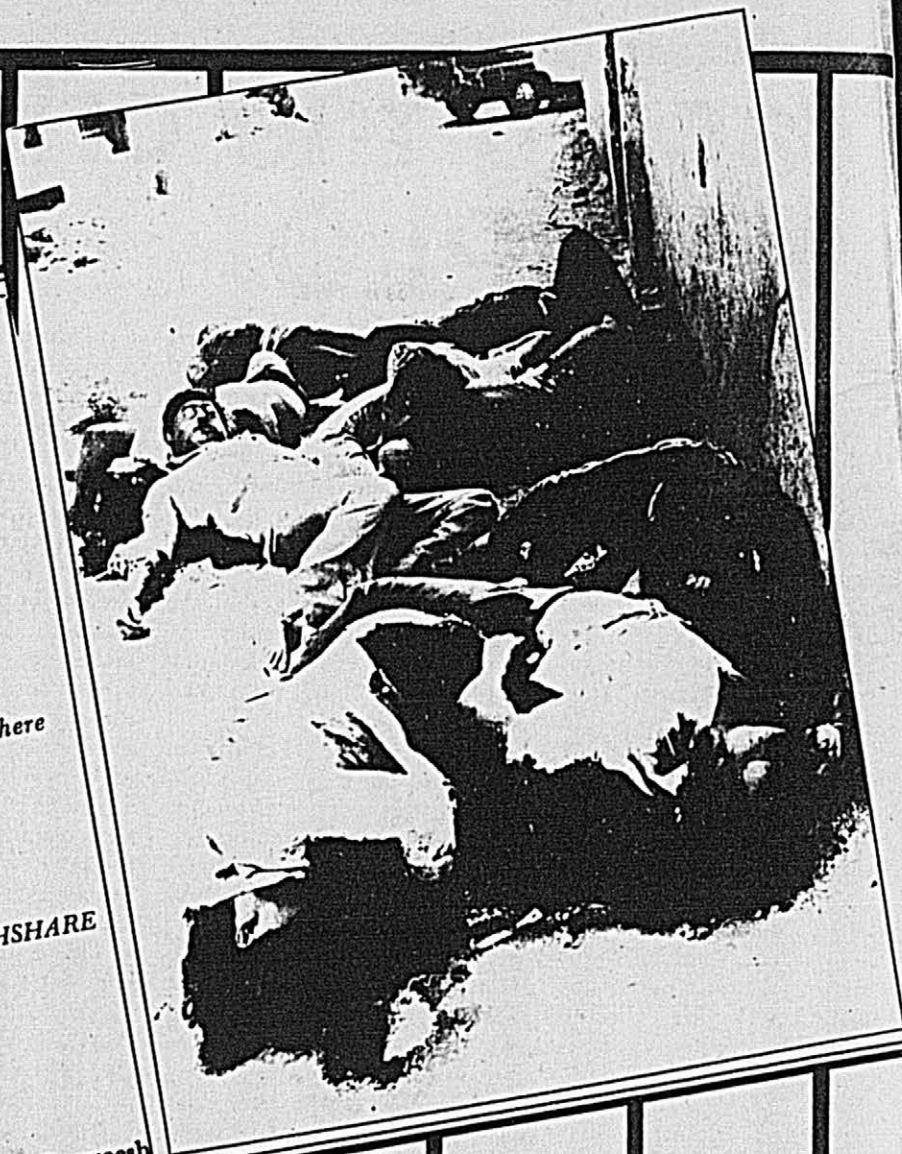


You may take the last strip of my land,  
Feed my youth to prison cells.  
You may plunder my heritage.  
You may burn my books, my poems  
Or feed my flesh to the dogs.  
You may spread a web of terror  
On the roofs for my village,  
O enemy of the sun,  
But  
I shall not compromise  
And to the last pulse  
in my veins  
I shall resist.

Sameeh al-Qassem

ROME WAS BURN'T, O CRAZY MAN  
Rome is more durable than Nero  
ROME WILL NOT GRASP YOUR POEMS  
She can recite them by heart!  
ROME WILL SLICE YOUR STRINGS  
My tunes arise from my heart  
YOUR VOICE ECHOES A MISERABLE PAST  
My voice echoes a rocket rage  
YOUR PATH IS LONG  
I shall not tire  
MY ANCESTORS WERE CREMATED IN AUCHWITZ  
My heart is with them  
Pull out the wires from my skin  
AND THE WOUNDS OF YESTERDAY?  
A shameful scar — in the face of the executioner over there  
WHAT DO YOU CARRY IN YOUR HEAD?  
A little wheat  
WHAT'S IN YOUR CHEST?  
A picture of a wound  
YOUR FACE REFLECTS A RANCOR COLOUR  
My face reflects the colour of the earth  
THEN CONVERT YOUR SWORD INTO PLOUGHSHARE  
You did not leave me land to plow  
YOU CRIMINAL!  
I did not steal — did not kill — did not oppress  
YOU ARAB! YOU ARE A DOG!  
Oh man, may God cure your soul  
Why don't you try the taste of love  
Why don't you make way for the sun

Mahmoud Darweesh



Oh God, we refuse, after today, to be pure  
for the pure and virtuous — are half-dead  
They stole our homeland  
and killed our children  
permit us, oh God, to be killers.  
We refuse, after today, to be innocent like a lamb  
We refuse to remain dizzy and capricious  
oh poetry, be angry  
oh prose, be bitter  
oh mind, be rebellious  
lest we all become a flock of refugees

Nizar Qabbani

Bitter to our mouth is poetry  
Bitter to our eyes is beauty  
The night — the curtains — the seats  
Bitter is the cup of life

Oh my sad Homeland  
You have changed me overnight  
From a poet of love and longing  
To one who writes with a knife

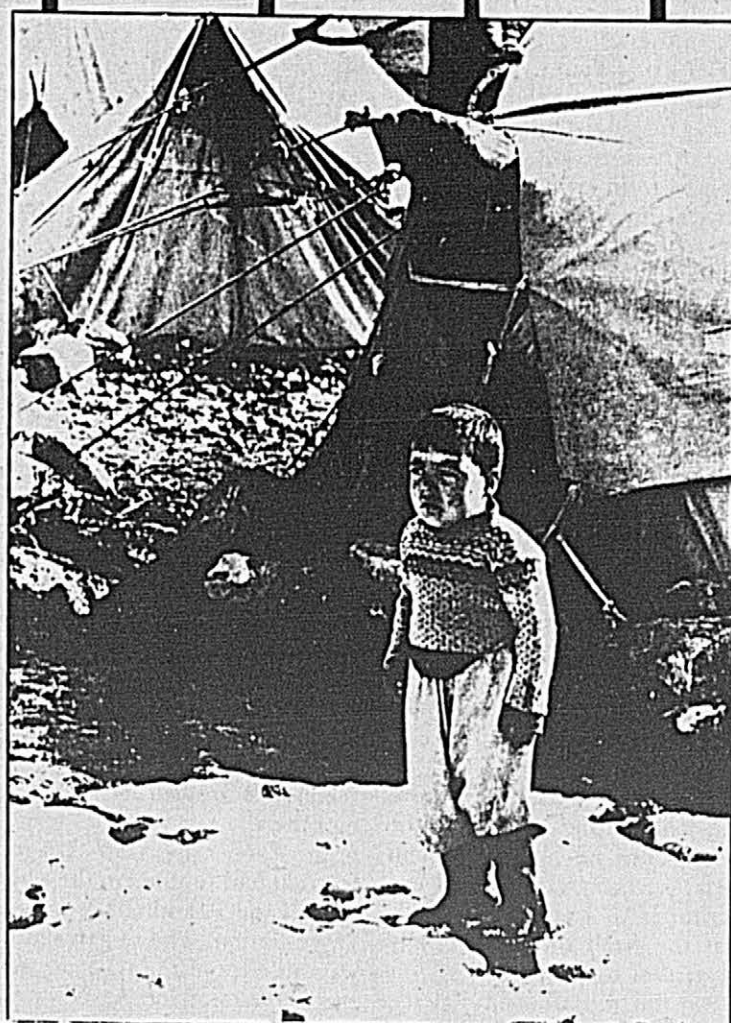
Mahmoud Darweesh

I saw you at the mouth of a cave  
Hanging your orphan's rags  
I saw you in the stalls, in the streets  
Warming yourself by the fire  
I saw you in the lamentations of misery  
In blood dripping from the sun  
In the salt of the sea and the sand  
and yet  
You were as beautiful as the earth  
As children —

I swear  
From my eyelashes I shall weave you  
A kerchief  
With words sweeter than honey  
And kisses I shall write:  
Palestinian you were  
And so you remain

In your name I have shouted to the enemy:  
If I sleep  
Let maggots eat my flesh  
Ants cannot breed eagles  
And the snake hatches only snakes.  
Long ago  
I turned away the invaders' horses  
Deep in my soul  
I know  
I will turn them away again

Mahmoud Darweesh





# Detention demoralizes refugees

Nothing quite embodies Israel's declared 'Iron Fist' policy in Southern Lebanon like the Ansar 'Detention Centre'.

In 1982, when Israel invaded Lebanon, it pursued a two-part strategy to empty Lebanon of potential resistance. While massive bombing raids from the air, land and sea struck the civilian population centres, a psychological warfare campaign used radio and mass media broadcasts to demoralize and break the population.

Israel's efforts were focused on the Palestinians in the refugee camps, in an effort to destroy their social structure and push them out of the region. For those who refused to leave, convent schools, churchyards, mosqueyards and factories were used as makeshift interrogation centers through which almost all of the South Lebanese population passed at one time or another. Reports indicate that in these camps, people were subjected to constant physical abuse and humiliation.

In one such center, Safa, an eyewitness described seeing hundreds of gagged and blindfolded people lying on the ground with their hands tied behind their backs, their legs in shackles. Some were screaming, and were mercilessly kicked in the stomach or hit on the head with rifle butts.

Before being released, prisoners were stamped with the Star of David. According to the Palestine Human Rights Bulletin, No. 38, "It was so common to see people of all ages with their sleeves rolled up, squatting in those centers or swarming along the seashore or in the streets of Sidon itself. None would dare roll down their sleeves or wash for fear that the stamp on their forearms would be washed away." Israeli officers stated that the stamp would permit identification of past prisoners.

Ansar was established during the 1982 invasion of South Lebanon. More than 12,000 people are estimated to have passed through Ansar before it closed with the Israeli pullout from Lebanon. The vast majority were never charged with anything.

The Israelis referred to those in the camps as "Muva'im," the "Brought-ins". They were not prisoners, since only one tenth have been charged with any crime. They are not prisoners of war, according to the Israelis, otherwise the Geneva Conventions on treatment of prisoners of war would apply to them. They remain the "Brought-ins," with no rights and no official status.

Detainees are kept in appalling conditions, some of which were described in the New York Times Oct. 2, 1983: "Gritty, amber-colored dust from the plateau sifts into everything, covering everything, covering tents, filtering into hair, tinting

the Israeli Army uniforms that have been made into prisoners' garb by dyeing them brown instead of the usual olive drab. In the winter the dust turns to mud. An awful stench of sewage and garbage rises from the compounds."

Some mentally handicapped prisoners were taken to Ansar and kept for months in chains and handcuffs despite repeated demands by the International Red Cross and asylum authorities to have them returned to Fanar mental asylum.

The International Red Cross was generally ignored by the Israeli camp administrators. Palestine Human Rights Bulletin No. 38 describes how "Many times the Israeli officers would ask ICRC (the Red Cross) delegates to leave the camps before their troops broke into the sections, using gas bombs and sprays and even live ammunition, not to mention running tanks over the tents."

The Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners were subject to deprivation of water, both physical and psychological torture, and constant degradation. They were under the control of soldiers from the Golani group, a group known for its brutality. According to the New York Times, Oct. 2, 1983, "Some of the Israeli guards (were) soldiers who were court-martialled for various crimes, officers say, and (were) serving sentences themselves".

Both journalists and the Red Cross were denied access to the camps, until an article by William Farrell of the New York Times publicized the secrecy surrounding the camps and their inmates. Israel subsequently allowed two reporters into the camps, one of whom, Jonathan Randal,

reports that prisoners "were required to hold their hands over their heads and forced to 'bark like the dogs you are' and shout 'Long live Begin, long live Sharon'" (cited by Noam Chomsky in *The Fateful Triangle*).

Randal goes on to say that "there appear to be virtually no Palestinian men between the ages of 16 to 60 free in southern Lebanon". Numerous cases of severe beatings, and torture leading to death have been reported by eyewitnesses and

Lebanon, where he served as the oldest Israeli soldier. According to Chomsky, "Even in his service in the European theatre during World War II, Yirmiah said, he saw nothing comparable to the destruction of the Ain el-Hilweh (Palestinian refugee) camp. He also described his visit to one of the concentration camps for Palestinian men and boys. He saw prisoners with their hands tied beaten by soldiers, one struck repeatedly in the face with the heel of a shoe, others beaten

another...the Araboushim can wait" ('Araboushim' is an Israeli word for Arabs with similar connotations as 'nigger' or 'kike').

The tens of thousands of people stranded on the beaches of Sidon without food or water were refused access to huge water carriers owned by the Israeli army. Yirmiah quoted the commanding officer as saying: "I will not send one IDF vehicle or driver into that mob. It is better that 1000 Arabs should die and not one of our soldiers."



The result of Israeli bombardment of southern Lebanon

released prisoners, leading to a London Times inquiry which revealed several bound and severely-beaten corpses of young men in an Israeli detention camp near Sidon.

Chomsky describes the experiences of Lieutenant Col. Dov Yirmiah of the Israel Defence Forces, in southern

with clubs all over their bodies — on orders they claimed."

Desperately-needed supplies of food, medical supplies, blankets and tents were blocked by the Israeli forces from reaching the devastated population, because, Yirmiah reports, "they are all Arabs, and they all aided the terrorists in one way or

Despite almost intolerable conditions, faced with a seemingly endless brutality, their lives and homes shattered, their families dispersed, not knowing where their children are or whether they are alive or dead, hungry or frightened, the spirit of the Palestinians and Southern Lebanese remains alive,

## A university under occupation

Bir Zeit University, situated 15 miles north of Jerusalem, is one of the leading Palestinian universities on the West Bank. It started in the early 1900's as a high school and was then transformed into a college. Finally, it took its present shape as a university in the early seventies.

Today, Bir Zeit has a student population of about 3,000 in Engineering, Arts and Sciences. From its beginning, the university has never been allowed to function normally. Temporary closure of the university is used to prevent or retaliate against student demonstrations against the occupation.

During the 1981/82 academic year, the university was forced to close its doors for a total of seven months. The closures followed continuous demonstrations denouncing expropriations of Palestinian land which was used to build Israeli settlements, and the arrest of some members of the student council, who were

accused of showing banned documents and pamphlets in a cultural exhibit on campus.

Student demonstrations at Bir Zeit University and other Palestinian universities are growing in quantity and intensity. During these demonstrations, students express their hatred for Israel and their opposition to the occupation by throwing stones at army trucks, blocking roads, burning car tires in the streets, and carrying the Palestinian flag — all are offenses which are punishable by a jail sentence. The unarmed demonstrators are routinely fired at and tear gas bombs are thrown at them.

Students caught by the army are kicked and beaten all over with wooden clubs — favorite targets are the head and groin. Students are then dragged, sometimes by their hair, to the army truck which will take them to prison. In the prisons, the students are interrogated with torture frequently used to force students to name colleagues who

are active and vocal. Students are held for a period ranging from two weeks to a month. When they are released, many are physically impaired or psychologically disoriented.

Check-points on the roads leading to Bir Zeit and other universities are becoming a daily routine for students at the university. Whether in the winter cold or in the summer heat, the Israeli army is there on the roads, stopping passing cars and buses.

I was a student at Bir Zeit for two years and have experienced the Israeli occupation first-hand.

### ...origins of the PLO

continued from page 3  
right of Palestinians to any meaningful form of self-determination has been consistent and exceptionless."

Yasser Arafat has condemned terrorism as a means of achieving a just resolution of the Palestinian problem, although in this he has had difficulty in

One morning on my way to school, our mini-bus was stopped by the army and everyone on it was ordered to get out. They said that five minutes ago an Israeli army truck was hit by stones, and that because we were in the vicinity at the time, we were suspect. We were made to stay in the rain for eight hours and whoever dared to open his/her umbrella was hit by the soldiers. I had bronchitis for two months after this incident. This is just one of many ways we are reminded of the power the Israelis have over us — trying to frighten us into passivity.

controlling minority elements in the PLO and the 'rejection front'.

Recently, however, he has conceded that Palestinians under Israeli occupation must do whatever they can to defend themselves and fight back against Israeli colonization of the occupied territories.



# The land that had people; the people that had land

by Ines Tewfik

Palestine, or Israel, as it has come to be known since 1948, is a land claimed by two groups: the Palestinians and the Zionists.

The Palestinians, as represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), have until recently demanded that it become a 'secular democratic state' in which Christians, Jews and Muslims have equal individual rights. The PLO has since expressed its willingness to accept a two-state solution.

Zionists, on the other hand, maintain that only in a Jewish state, in which a Jewish majority is ensured, can Jews be protected from international anti-semitism.

Both parties believe equally strongly that they have the stronger moral and historical claim; both parties are prepared to die before they will give it up.

Palestinians are the descendants of the ancient Canaanites, Philistines and the ancient Hebrew tribes, as well as a mixture of Romans, Greeks and Arabs. They are predominantly Muslim, with a sizeable Christian minority (estimates vary between 10 and 25 per cent), and a very small percentage of Jews.

Since the Arab invasion in the 7th century, Palestinian culture and language have been Arabic. Palestine has always had a primarily agrarian economy, its predominant and traditional culture is peasant, although a thriving business and professional sector emerged in the urban centres, in addition to a bedouin (semi-nomadic) culture in the desert and outlying areas.

Palestine was controlled by the Turkish Ottoman Empire until 1922, when the League of Nations gave Britain a mandate to prepare it for self-government and to facilitate Jewish immigration according to the terms of the Balfour Declaration. This declaration stated that Britain "viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people...it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

The Palestinian claim to Palestine is, first, an historical one, in that their ancestors were literally the first known inhabitants of the land.

They also have a moral claim, in that they, as the majority (92 per cent at the time of the Balfour Declaration) were never consulted as to their fate or the fate of their land, although the British had promised the Palestinians independence in exchange for their support against the Axis Powers in World War I.

Moreover, they have a legal claim. The British Mandate ended legally with the end of the League of Nations; Britain therefore had no legal right to continue to administer Palestine, or to promise anything there to any outside party.

In 1947, the United Nations voted

to partition Palestine into a Jewish state and an Arab state, despite the fact that this was clearly outside the authority of the UN Charter.

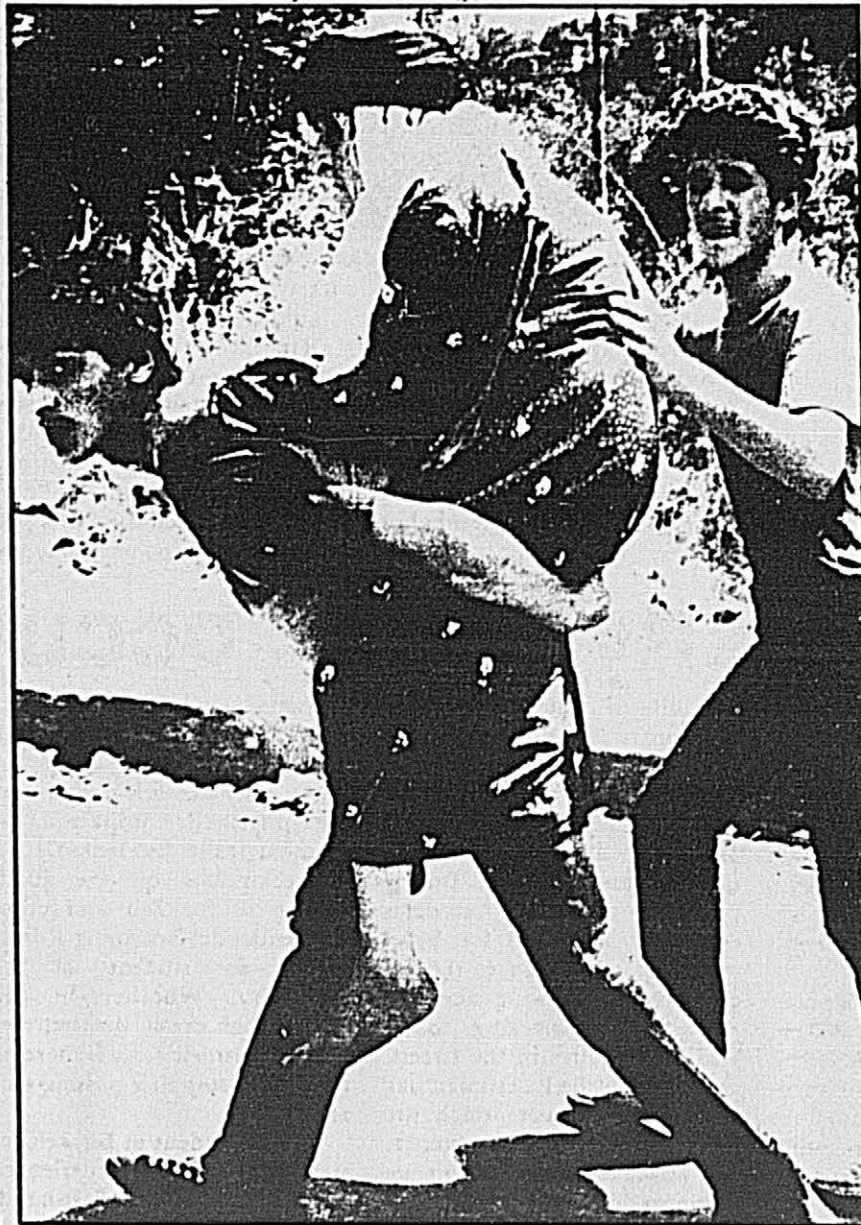
Henry Cattán, an expert in international law, quoting the Subcommittee to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestine Question report of November 2, 1947, said: "A study of Chapter XII of the United Nations Charter leaves no room for doubt...neither the General Assembly nor any other organ of the United Nations is competent to entertain, still less to recommend or enforce, any solution other than the recognition of the independence of Palestine and that the settlement of the future government of Palestine is a matter solely for the people of Palestine..."

"Moreover, partition involves the alienation of territory and the destruction of the integrity of the State of Palestine. The United Nations cannot make a disposition or alienation of territory, nor can it deprive the majority of the people of Palestine of their territory and

second claim, on the basis that the Kingdom of the Israelites was established by conquest, and in fact constituted a foreign occupation over the original inhabitants.

Lord Sydenham, during a discussion in the House of Lords over the Palestine Mandate in 1920, said that "Palestine is not the original home of the Jews. It was acquired by them after ruthless conquest... They have no more valid claim to Palestine than the descendants of the ancient Romans have to this country. The Romans occupied Britain as long as the Israelites occupied Palestine, and they left behind them in this country much more valuable and useful work. If we are going to admit claims based on conquest thousands of years ago, the whole world will have to turned upside down..."

"The only real claim to Palestine is surely that of the present inhabitants, some of whom descended from the pre-Jewish conquest population, and others from Israelites converted to Islam," Sydenham said.



transfer it to the exclusive use of a minority in their country," Cattán said.

Those Zionists who do not claim a 'divine right' to the land of Palestine, claim Palestine is the 'historic home of the Jews.' Although people such as Golda Meir and Menachem Begin have stated the former claim, it can probably be disregarded here. Arabs reject the

Palestinian Jews were no more consulted on the matter than were Christians and Muslims. According to Hansard's Report No 1002, Lord Islington said in a debate in the House of Lords in 1922 that "the whole agitation (for Zionism) has come from outside, from Jews in other parts of the world."

"I go further, and say...that a very large number of the Jewish com-

munity in Palestine today look with considerable aversion not only upon the Zionist home but upon the Jews who are being introduced into the country from Eastern Europe," the report says.

Orthodox Jews tended to see Zionists as sacrilegious, usurping the role of the Messiah, who was to lead the Israelites to Zion on the Day of Judgement.

Some, such as Albert Einstein, feared the moral consequences to Judaism: "I should much rather see reasonable agreement with the Arabs on the basis of living together in peace than the creation of a Jewish state. Apart from practical considerations, my awareness of the essential nature of Judaism resists the idea of a Jewish state...I am afraid of the inner damage Judaism will sustain, especially from the development of a narrow nationalism within our ranks."

Zionists were in fact a minority in the country which they proposed to colonize and rule.

Palestine had been declared under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations as an "independent nation" in 1919, only awaiting self-government. Palestinians had official Palestinian citizenship, passports, stamps, etc. Moreover, they had been prominent in the Arab Nationalist movement since the early 1900s, and had made no secret of their burning desire for liberty from foreign domination, whether that of the Turks, British or Zionists.

Article 22 of the Covenant also declares that any mandate by a foreign power must have as its aim the well-being of mandatory peoples and the fulfillment of their aspirations for self-determination.

The British Mandate patently violated this Article and was therefore invalid. Neither Palestinians nor anyone else saw it to be in their interest for their country be flooded with foreigners, divided, and have Palestinians expelled or ruled by the recent immigrants.

By 1946, according to UN documents, there were 1,972,000 people in Palestine. Among them were 1,203,000 Muslims, 145,000 Christians, and 608,000 Jews. Only one-tenth of those Jews were originally Palestinians, most of whom were extremely opposed to the creation of a Jewish state, or to partition.

The rest of the Jewish population came mostly from Poland, the USSR, and Central Europe. According to Statistical Abstract 1944-45, only one-third of these had acquired Palestinian citizenship. As for ownership of land, Palestinian Arabs owned 47.7 per cent of the total area of the country, Jews owned 5.66 per cent and the rest was public domain.

The Partition of 1947 gave to this group of foreigners, who comprised a minority and owned less than six per cent of the land, 57 per cent of the land of Palestine. This area included the most fertile regions in Palestine, including the coastal plain from Acre to Isdud, leaving the

Palestinians with sterile regions. The Arab states and the majority of Asian rejected partition and the establishment of a Jewish state.

In the continent South Africa voted against the establishment of the state. After pressure which as "bordering on" Secretary of Defense Liberia was persuaded to change its position.

Nevertheless, the who had never been matter and who had claim to the territory residence and citizenship categorically refused dispossession and with any means the. Although they lack of organization modern weapons, fought the Zionists and in Palestine.

The British, faced chaos, declared the prepared to enforce



WARNER BROS. PRESENTS

# MOVIES

TRIBUTE  
GOES TO THE

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 6

SPECIAL EDITION

DECEMBER 1, 1985



Aykroyd  
&  
Chase

SPIES LIKE US

PLUS:

ELENI

THE COLOR  
PURPLE

REVOLUTION



Issue, Thursday, November 28, 1985 7

lages and I do not blame you, cause the geography books with their names no longer exist — and the lages no longer exist."

Two months later, Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir said to a Western journalist: "It was not as though there was a Palestinian people in Palestine considering itself as a Palestinian people, and we came and threw them out and took their country away from them. They did not exist."

Israel applied for admission into the United Nations in 1948, but was refused because of its long list of violations of the UN Charter. This forced Israel to agree to sign the 1948 Hussein Protocol, which includes respect for the rights of refugees, such as preservation of their property, territorial rights, etc., and which declared the Partition Plan of 1947 as the basis for a settlement.

Because Israel accepted the Hussein Protocol, it was finally admitted into the UN. It was, however, clearly stated in the resolution of admission that Israel's promise to abide by the Nov. 29, 1947 Partition resolution, (meaning Israel would withdraw from territories allocated to Arabs), and by the Dec. 11, 1948 resolution (which provides for the right to return of the refugees, the right to compensation for those who choose not to return and for loss or damage to property by those responsible), was the basis of Israel's acceptance as a member of the UN.

Israel reneged upon its promises and has ignored 19 major UN resolutions between 1947 and 1982. Israel has been censured and condemned by the United Nations more than any other country in the world. Its position in the world community is comparable only to that of South Africa. Moreover, in 1975, the overwhelming majority of the members of the UN voted to condemn Zionism as a "form of racism and racial discrimination," a dubious distinction which Zionism can be said to share only with Apartheid. This occurred despite the U.S.' frequent use of its veto power to squash resolutions condemning Israel; on fourteen occasions the U.S. was the sole supporter of Israel when such votes came up.

d the  
hther

ate.  
cribed  
U.S.  
frestal,  
U.S. to  
par-  
ity,  
in the  
legal  
ugh  
at their  
fight it  
ned by  
and  
tently  
ne UN  
ounting  
e not  
ent that

unilaterally declared the State of Israel. Egypt, Syria, Transjordan and Lebanon immediately declared war on Israel to prevent the partition of Palestine, and in order to prevent a massacre of Palestinians which they believed imminent.

If the Arab states had wanted to wipe out the Zionists as is suggested by some, they would hardly have sent a combined force of around 20,000 troops against what the Anglo-American Treaty of Enquiry's Report of 1946 estimated as the total of over 63,000 Zionist military forces, including the Haganah, which consisted of Palmach, an elite full-time strike force numbering 2,000 in peace time and 4,000 reserve; the Notrim, a field army trained in military operations numbering 16,000; and a reserve force of over 40,000 part-timers. In

and Deputy Prime Minister in Israel after 1967, described how "I gathered all the Jewish mukhtars (officials under the Ottoman administration) who have contacts with Arabs in different village, and asked them to whisper in the ears of some Arabs, that a great Jewish reinforcement has arrived in Galilee and that it is going to burn all the villages of Huleh. They should suggest to these Arabs, as their friends, to escape while there is still time."

The rumours were given a chilling reality by actual massacres carried out by regular units of the Haganah: Nasr al-Din, 'Ain al-Zeitounch, al-Bi'na, al-Bassa, Safsaf, and, in 1949, the massacre of 70 young men in a mosque in Hula, on the Palestinian-Lebanese border.

Deir Yassin, in which at least 240 men, women and children were

continued from page 3

I bear the Yiddish names of both my maternal and paternal grandmothers, (which is a custom among Jews in memory of those who died), who were exterminated at Auschwitz by the Nazi iron heel. It was in an atmosphere of persecution that I was raised.

I remember my mother clearly advising me, "If anyone calls you a 'dirty Jew,' tell them to 'kiss my ass.'" To this day, I don't even allow seemingly innocent remarks about 'Jewish noses' or 'Jewish money' to get by without an apology.

My sensitivity to this question naturally draws me to study attentively the situation in the Middle East.

While I cannot forgive the majority of the world's governments for turning

a deaf ear to the outcries of the six million Jews, I can in no way condone Israel's systematic and ruthless attempts to deny the Palestinians their rights as a nation, to a homeland, to their own government and institutions, and to basic freedom.

I know that this emotionally charged statement will certainly spark equally emotional reactions, especially from members of my own community. However, at this point, my hope is that it serves to stimulate debate and friendly discussion around a peaceful solution to the Palestinian peoples' plight.

*Sarah is a pseudonym used by the author in memory of the female Jews in Nazi Germany who were all labelled 'Sarah.' The author wished to have her name withheld due to possible repercussions in Israel and in Canada.*



# The land the people

by Ines Tewfik

Palestine, or Israel, as it has come to be known since 1948, is a land claimed by two groups: the Palestinians and the Zionists.

The Palestinians, as represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), have until recently demanded that it become a 'secular democratic state' in which Christians, Jews and Muslims have equal individual rights. The PLO has since expressed its willingness to accept a two-state solution.

Zionists, on the other hand, maintain that only in a Jewish state, in which a Jewish majority is ensured, can Jews be protected from international anti-semitism.

Both parties believe equally strongly that they have the stronger moral and historical claim; both parties are prepared to die before they will give it up.

Palestinians are the descendants of the ancient Canaanites, Philistines and the ancient Hebrew tribes, as well as a mixture of Romans, Greeks and Arabs. They are predominantly Muslim, with a sizeable Christian minority (estimates vary between 10 and 25 per cent), and a very small percentage of Jews.

Since the Arab invasion in the 7th century, Palestinian culture and language have been Arabic. Palestine has always had a primarily agrarian economy, its predominant and traditional culture is peasant, although a thriving business and professional sector emerged in the urban centres, in addition to a bedouin (semi-nomadic) culture in the desert and outlying areas.

Palestine was controlled by the Turkish Ottoman Empire until 1922, when the League of Nations gave Britain a mandate to prepare it for self-government and to facilitate Jewish immigration according to the terms of the Balfour Declaration. This declaration stated that Britain "viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people...it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

The Palestinian claim to Palestine is, first, an historical one, in that their ancestors were literally the first known inhabitants of the land.

They also have a moral claim, in that they, as the majority (92 per cent at the time of the Balfour Declaration) were never consulted as to their fate or the fate of their land, although the British had promised the Palestinians independence in exchange for their support against the Axis Powers in World War I.

Moreover, they have a legal claim. The British Mandate ended legally with the end of the League of Nations; Britain therefore had no legal right to continue to administer Palestine, or to promise anything there to any outside party.

In 1947, the United Nations voted

to pa  
state  
fact t  
auth

He  
natio  
mitte  
the I  
Nove  
Chay  
Char  
dout  
Asse  
Unit  
ente  
enfo  
reco  
Pale  
the  
a m  
Pale  
"I  
alien  
dest  
Stat  
tion  
alie  
dep  
Pale

ali  
dest  
Stat  
tion  
alie  
dep  
Pale

ali  
dest  
Stat  
tion  
alie  
dep  
Pale

ali  
dest  
Stat  
tion  
alie  
dep  
Pale

ali  
dest  
Stat  
tion  
alie  
dep  
Pale

ali  
dest  
Stat  
tion  
alie  
dep  
Pale

ali  
dest  
Stat  
tion  
alie  
dep  
Pale

ali  
dest  
Stat  
tion  
alie  
dep  
Pale

ali  
dest  
Stat  
tion  
alie  
dep  
Pale

ali  
dest  
Stat  
tion  
alie  
dep  
Pale

ali  
dest  
Stat  
tion  
alie  
dep  
Pale

ali  
dest  
Stat  
tion  
alie  
dep  
Pale

KATE NELLIGAN · JOHN MALKOVICH

Her only crime was helping her son  
escape to America.

Her punishment was death.  
Years later a New York Times reporter  
is determined to uncover  
the story of this heroic woman,  
and find the man  
who murdered her.

Nicholas Gage is the reporter.  
He is her son.



ELENI



PRODUCTIONS Presents A VANOFF PICK GAGE FILM BY PETER YATES

KATE NELLIGAN JOHN MALKOVICH LINDA HUNT ELENI

MUSIC BY BRUCE SMEATON DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY BILLY WILLIAMS EDITOR ROY WALKER

PRODUCED BY NIGEL WOOLL FROM THE BOOK "ELENI" BY NICHOLAS GAGE SCREENPLAY BY STEVE DESH

PRODUCED BY NICK VANOFF MARK PICK AND NICHOLAS GAGE

EDITED BY PETER YATES

WARNER BROS.

NOW PLAYING TORONTO. GENERAL RELEASE JANUARY/86

transfer it to the exclusive use of a minority in their country," Cattani said.

Those Zionists who do not claim a 'divine right' to the land of Palestine, claim Palestine is the 'historic home of the Jews.' Although people such as Golda Meir and Menachem Begin have stated the former claim, it can probably be disregarded here. Arabs reject the

Palestinian Jews were no more consulted on the matter than were Christians and Muslims. According to Hansard's Report No 1002, Lord Islington said in a debate in the House of Lords in 1922 that "the whole agitation (for Zionism) has come from outside, from Jews in other parts of the world."

"I go further, and say...that a very large number of the Jewish com-

one-tenth of those Jews were originally Palestinians, most of whom were extremely opposed to the creation of a Jewish state, or to partition.

The rest of the Jewish population came mostly from Poland, the USSR, and Central Europe. According to Statistical Abstract 1944-45, only one-third of these had acquired Palestinian citizenship. As for ownership of land, Palestinian Arabs owned 47.7 per cent of the total area of the country, Jews owned 5.66 per cent and the rest was public domain.

The Partition of 1947 gave to this group of foreigners, who comprised a minority and owned less than six per cent of the land, 57 per cent of the land of Palestine. This area included the most fertile regions in Palestine, including the coastal plain from Acre to Isdud, leaving the

establishment of After pressure was as "bordering on Secretary of Defense Liberia was persuaded to change its position.

Nevertheless, who had never been a matter and who claim to the territory residence and categorically refused dispossession and with any means.

Although they lack of organization modern weapons fought the Zion and in Palestine The British, chaos, declared prepared to en-

Oh G  
for th  
They  
and k  
permi  
We re  
We re  
oh poi  
oh pro  
oh mit  
lest we





addition, the underground terrorist organizations numbered 3,000 to 5,000 for Menachem Begin's Irgun and 200 to 300 for LEHI, one of the top commanders of which was Yitzak Shamir.

The Zionists, moreover, had been building up their arsenal since the 1930s and had a considerable supply of modern weapons including light and heavy machine guns, rifles, mortars, anti-aircraft guns, four tanks and 21 light Auster aircraft, according to *The Arab-Israeli War of 1948* by E. O'Ballance, a professional soldier.

Zionist underground workshops had been producing arms since 1937. In addition to more conventional light weapons, two Zionist inventions were the 'Davidkas' (Little Davids), described by Rosemary Sayigh in *Palestinians: From Peasants to Revolutionaries* as "bombs containing 60 lbs. of TNT projected to a distance of 300 yards. The inaccuracy of the Davidka was of little disadvantage in densely populated areas. Another masterpiece was the barrel-bomb, filled with a mixture of explosives and petrol, which, when rolled downhill into villages or city quarters produced "an inferno of raging flames and endless explosions."

Palestinians, on the other hand, were neither properly armed nor militarily prepared to fight the Zionists. The enormity of the threat that faced them was simply too much for most Palestinians to grasp until it was too late. Sayigh quotes a refugee's recollections in Lebanon about his grandfather: "He thought that the Jews couldn't face the Arabs, because he was still mentally in the age of man-to-man fighting, not in the modern age when it's the best weapons that win."

The Arab states tended to be complacent and half-hearted in their support of the Palestinians. Divided by their own interests and alliances with the Powers, their armies (except for Transjordan's) were weak and ill-prepared as a result of colonial domination, lack of funds and modern weaponry. And their support for the Palestinians tended to be more rhetorical than concrete.

They did have good reason to fear a widespread massacre of Palestinians, however. Word that those who wanted to escape with their lives had better leave before the mass killing began soon spread throughout Palestine.

In *The Book of the Palmach*, Vol.2, Yigal Allon, Cabinet Minister and Deputy Prime Minister in Israel after 1967, described how "I gathered all the Jewish *mukhtars* (officials under the Ottoman administration) who have contacts with Arabs in different village, and asked them to whisper in the ears of some Arabs, that a great Jewish reinforcement has arrived in Galilee and that it is going to burn all the villages of Huleh. They should suggest to these Arabs, as their friends, to escape while there is still time."

The rumours were given a chilling reality by actual massacres carried out by regular units of the Haganah: Nasr al-Din, 'Ain al-Zeitounah, al-Bi'na, al-Bassa, Safsaf, and, in 1949, the massacre of 70 young men in a mosque in Hula, on the Palestinian-Lebanese border.

Deir Yassin, in which at least 240 men, women and children were

brutally killed and mutilated, was the only one which received any international publicity. The village was virtually unarmed and had never been active in the resistance. The massacre was carried out by Menachem Begin's Irgun and Shamir's LEHI. Although originally disclaimed by the official Zionist leadership under David Ben-Gurion, it was only three days after the massacre that Irgun and Haganah entered into an open alliance. Deir Yassin was investigated by both the Red Cross and British Mandate officials.

In *O Jerusalem!* by Lapierre and Collins, British investigator Richard Catling is quoted as saying that in addition to the murders, "There is no doubt that many sexual atrocities were committed by the attacking Jews. Many young schoolgirls were raped and then slaughtered. Old women were also molested...Many infants were also butchered and killed." Some of the survivors were paraded triumphantly around Jewish Jerusalem before being shot.

A message of congratulations from the Irgun command to its members contained the ardent wish: "As in Deir Yassin, so everywhere...Oh Lord, Oh Lord, you have chosen us for conquest." (quoted in Noam Chomsky, *The Fateful Triangle*, p.96)

This madness had both a method and a purpose, and it succeeded. Nearly one million Palestinians were either killed or driven to flee in terror, leaving everything they owned behind them, a proud people reduced to begging for scraps to feed their children from Lebanese, Jordanian and Egyptian peasant.

Many of the Jewish immigrants were then settled into those homes that were left standing. From 1948 onwards, the Zionists systematically destroyed village after village, razing them and all traces of their former inhabitants to the ground, leading Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan to tell a group of Israeli students in 1969: "We came to this land which was inhabited by Arabs and established a Hebrew, i.e. a Jewish state...Jewish villages were built where Arab villages had once stood. You do not even know the names of those

villages and I do not blame you, because the geography books with their names no longer exist — and the villages no longer exist."

Two months later, Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir said to a Western journalist: "It was not as though there was a Palestinian people in Palestine considering itself as a Palestinian people, and we came and threw them out and took their country away from them. They did not exist."

Israel applied for admission into the United Nations in 1948, but was refused because of its long list of violations of the UN Charter. This caused Israel to agree to sign the Lausanne Protocol, which includes respect for the rights of refugees, such as preservation of their property, territorial rights, etc., and which declared the Partition Plan of 1947 as the basis for a settlement.

Because Israel accepted the Lausanne Protocol, it was finally admitted into the UN. It was, however, clearly stated in the resolution of admission that Israel's promise to abide by the Nov. 29, 1947 Partition Resolution, (meaning Israel would withdraw from territories allocated to Arabs), and by the Dec. 11, 1948 resolution (which provides for the right to return of the refugees, the right to compensation for those who choose not to return and for loss or damage to property by those responsible), was the basis of Israel's acceptance as a member of the UN.

Israel reneged upon its promises and has ignored 19 major UN resolutions between 1947 and 1982. It has been censured and condemned by the United Nations more than any other country in the world. Its isolation in the world community is comparable only to that of South Africa. Moreover, in 1975, the overwhelming majority of the members of the UN voted to condemn Zionism as a "form of racism and racial discrimination," a dubious distinction which Zionism can be said to share only with Apartheid. This occurred despite the U.S.' frequent use of its veto power to squash resolutions condemning Israel; on fourteen occasions the U.S. was the sole supporter of Israel when such votes came up.

## Beyond the slaughter

continued from page 3

I bear the Yiddish names of both my maternal and paternal grandmothers, (which is a custom among Jews in memory of those who died), who were exterminated at Auschwitz by the Nazi iron heel. It was in an atmosphere of persecution that I was raised.

I remember my mother clearly advising me, "If anyone calls you a 'dirty Jew,' tell them to 'kiss my ass.'" To this day, I don't even allow seemingly innocent remarks about 'Jewish noses' or 'Jewish money' to get by without an apology.

My sensitivity to this question naturally draws me to study attentively the situation in the Middle East.

While I cannot forgive the majority of the world's governments for turning

a deaf ear to the outcries of the six million Jews, I can in no way condone Israel's systematic and ruthless attempts to deny the Palestinians their rights as a nation, to a homeland, to their own government and institutions, and to basic freedom.

I know that this emotionally charged statement will certainly spark equally emotional reactions, especially from members of my own community. However, at this point, my hope is that it serves to stimulate debate and friendly discussion around a peaceful solution to the Palestinian peoples' plight.

*Sarah is a pseudonym used by the author in memory of the female Jews in Nazi Germany who were all labelled 'Sarah.' The author wished to have her name withheld due to possible repercussions in Israel and in Canada.*



# Israeli lawyer for Palestinian rights

by Joseph David

By some she has been hailed as a heroine, by others she has been accused of treason. She is a Holocaust survivor, a member of the Communist Party and an Israeli Jew who has spent most of her adult life defending the human rights of Arabs in her country. She is Felicia Langer, a charming but highly controversial lawyer who has evoked both wrath and admiration as a result of her work with Palestinian political prisoners in Israel and the occupied territories.

She was born in Tarnow, a small city in Poland that was home to 25,000 Jews before the Holocaust. When she was just 14, her father, a Zionist, took her to the Soviet Union to escape from Nazi persecution.

In 1950 Felicia moved to Israel, and enrolled at the Hebrew University in Tel Aviv where she studied law alongside aspiring advocates such as Ariel Sharon. After graduating she opened her own practice and for the following few years spent her

time defending the underdogs — Sephardic workers arrested for demonstrating, juvenile delinquents, Arabs, and women in trouble.

It is less Mrs. Langer's commitment to the Israeli Communist Party, and more her compassion for the suffering and the oppressed that motivates this incredibly energetic lawyer to continue her struggle for justice. "No Party," she insists, "could direct me to live as I do — traveling with two body-guards, forced to have an unlisted phone number and being away from my family so much of the time."

Her life has been threatened so often she has learned to live with it. Yet she could not contain her outrage when her speech in Toronto (part of a two week, 13-city North American tour, organized by a coalition of Jewish and Arab groups last June) was interrupted by young members of the Jewish Defence League, a right-wing paramilitary group set up by Meir Kahane in North America.

"During the Second World

War, I was evacuated to the Soviet Union, although my husband was in five Nazi camps. But those three thugs who came to the podium in Toronto, they wore T-shirts which said 'Dirty Fatah Bastards', and screamed that I was a prostitute. The police intervened to protect me. I kept thinking at the time — how did it happen, that this Jewish community could tolerate such terrible things? These thugs should be outcasts."

One highly disputed factor which motivates Langer is her passionate love for Israel. Despite accusations of treason, of being an 'Arab-Lover' and of belonging to the KGB, Felicia Langer insists it is patriotism which compels her to fight for a more humane and just society. "There is no such thing as a Palestinian cause apart from my (Israeli) cause. The Palestinians have no peace, I have no peace."

With great emotion, the fiery lawyer explains that it is in the interest of Israel to grant self-determination to the Palestinians and to live in harmony with its Arab neighbours. "If you are living on an island, don't quarrel with the sea," is a proverb Felicia is fond of repeating.

"We are living on an island and are always quarreling with the sea. We think that because we have over the sea someone with muscles and money, that we shall always overcome the waves of the sea." In a voice filled with concern she warns, "we don't know that there is one wave called the 9th wave which is the strongest one. There is a terrible danger that maybe some extremists in the Arab countries will try to take revenge for what we are doing now."

Felicia Langer is also vice-president of the Israeli League for Human Rights. She told a packed auditorium in Montréal that the recent T.W.A. hijacking by Shiite militiamen was a

predictable event that should not have surprised them. "This hijacking did not take place in a vacuum," explained the lawyer, who then placed the blame for the hostage drama not only on the Shiites but also on Israel for having forcibly transported over 700 Lebanese civilians to a prison in Northern Israel.

She warns that the T.W.A. hijacking is just a small example of what can occur if the American-Israeli alliance continues its present course in the Middle East.

Langer is highly critical of the American-Israeli relationship and describes it as "a situation of a superpower which wants to dominate a certain region, but doesn't want to do it by American hands. It also reflects conformity and joint convictions — a joint anti-Soviet attitude, a joint anti-Arab attitude and anti-liberation attitude."

She adds that the unwavering support Israel receives from the U.S. is in reality detrimental to both countries because it only contributes to further bloodshed and conflict in the Middle East.

There can be no peace in the Middle East without a solution to the Palestinian question which according to Langer, can only be resolved by granting self-determination to the Palestinians. She advocates a "two-state" solution, based on independence and security, for Israel and for a separate Palestinian state on the West Bank. She insists that the large majority of the Palestinians, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, are prepared to accept such a solution.

Langer sees a grave danger of extremism in her country, personified by the popularity of the ultra-nationalist Rabbi Meir Kahane, who describes the Arabs as "dogs", and feels that they should be expelled from Israel. In a voice which barely conceals her anger she reveals

that "40 per cent of the Israelis in secondary schools support Rabbi Kahane, and that there is a considerable number who say we don't need a democracy. Maybe a democracy for the Jews, but not for the Arabs. The slogan of Kahane is very sophisticated and effective. Kahane tells his audience: 'I speak about what others think but do not speak.' Today Kahane is the tip of the iceberg, the most violent expression of the racism which exists. This is a terrible danger to my country, Israel. I do not want it to become a fascist state; now we can say that the occupied territories are using fascist methods. But these methods are contaminating; like a bad cancer, they are attacking Israeli society itself."

Despite her anger and frustration at what she perceives to be injustice, the human rights activist affirms that she is basically an optimistic person. "Sometimes my husband thinks that my optimism is an illness. Do you know how often I cry because of the terrible injustices I see — sometimes I do not know how to help. Yet how can I not be optimistic when I see the smiles of the Palestinian children? They are the source of my strength... The war in Lebanon was a tremendous lesson for the Israeli people, even if it was not a lesson for the stubborn government. But this government is not eternal. My people are increasingly attentive and critical of their government. I am also encouraged by my meetings with the Jewish community here. Of course the J.D.L. was sent, but I have seen many good Jewish people who are trying to understand the aspirations of the Palestinians." Langer adds, "The future is not dark because I believe in human beings."

Reprinted from *Quid Novi*



## Liberation Books

NEW TITLES

- Nicaragua: The People Speak—Levie
- Cambridge Encyclopedia: On Latin America & Caribbean
- The Falashas: The Forgotten Jews of Ethiopia—Kessler
- Blood of the Innocent: Victims of Contra War in Nicaragua—Cabestrero

We have the New Internationalist Third World Calendar 1985.

Specializing in Black and Third World Books and Periodicals.

1207 de Maisonneuve West Phone Number: 287-9739

## Richardson & Benoit Optometrists

J. Henry Richardson Jr. O.D.  
Jacques Benoit O.D.  
Brigitte Marchand O.D.  
Eye Examinations  
Glasses — Contact Lenses

630 Sherbrooke W., Ste. 100  
(Between Union & University)  
849-1274

## MEXICAN FOOD MONTREAL'S UNIQUE TASTE EXPERIENCE TACO FESTIVAL

\$3.25 Special—12-6pm  
Home-made chip sauces, soup, three  
tacos

1429 Crescent tel: 843-6336



**LA TAQUERIA**

Toute une expérience gastronomique!  
Montreal's unique taste experience.

## Elegance in Eyewear

- See the professionals:
- ☒ Latest styles in eyewear
  - ☒ Accurate prescriptions
  - ☒ The young look

Fairview Pte. Claire  
Promenade St. Bruno

1408 Drummond Cavendish Mall 5016 Sherbrooke St. W.  
288-4493 482-8290 842-3809

**boril • mildon & moris**



### THURSDAY NOV. 28

Concordia Central America Committee: Info session on Guatemala. 20h30, Hall Bldg (1455 de Maisonneuve) rm. 539-2. Info: 848-7410.

Armenian Students' Association: get-together from 14h-17h, Union 402. Carmen will be there!

Film Society: *Dial M for Murder*, 20h, FDAA, \$2.

Debating Union: Non-event — no exhibition debate today.

Players' Theatre: two free plays: *Patterns: Past & Future* at 14h, and *Lorenzaccio* at 19h30. 3rd floor Union, Info: 392-8989.

Jewish Studies: speech on *Early Hasidic Tales*, 20h, Jewish Studies Bldg (3511 Peel).

Detour: 22h-1h30. Top of University St.

Christian Fellowship: discussion *What Does Christ Have To Offer?* 12h-15h, Leacock lobby. Info: 387-7232.

Kappa Kappa Gamma: collecting for Xmas baskets. 11h-14h, Union lobby. Info: 288-1318.

Epidemiology: *Susceptibility*, 13h, Purvis Hall, Rm 25.

P.C. McGill: Delegate selection for national conference. 17h, Union 302.

Students for Life: film *The Slippery Slope* 15h30 & 18h, Union 310.

### FRIDAY NOV. 29

Memorial Service: for David Griffiths. 19h, Sacred Heart Chapel (Notre Dame Basilica) Place d'Armes. Info: 392-8983.

Caribbean Students' Society: meeting, 18h Union 425. Info: 279-5952.

Film Society: *Spinal Tap*, 20h FDAA, \$2.

Economics seminar: Strategy, structure and Management Development in the US and UK, with Prof. W. Lazonick. 15h-17h, Leacock 517.

Developing Area Studies lecture: The Changing Face of China's Countryside, with W. Hinton. 19h30, Leacock 132.

### SATURDAY NOV. 30

Caribbean Students' Society: Party, 21h, Union B-09. Info: 279-5952.

Film Society: *Police Academy II* 20h, Leacock 132, \$2.

Hojira: On stage launching of winter issue. 20h30, The Alley. Info: 392-8927.

Savoy Society: Rehearsals: Men 10h (ballroom) Women 12h15 (B-09/B-10). Info: 392-8983.

Redmen Hockey: vs Trois-Rivières.

16h, McConnell Winter Stadium. Info: 392-4729.

Ed.U.S. & M.U.G.S.: pub night. 20h-1h, Union ballroom.

### SUNDAY DEC. 1

Chaplaincy: worship at 10h30, 3521 University. Info: 849-2042/392-5890.

DEC. 2  
GALOMCoffee house at 18h00 (please all come). Room 425, Union Building. Info: 392-8912.

### MONDAY DEC. 2

DPS Board of Directors: meeting at 10h, Union B-09. (Pick up agendas from Marian on Friday).

### TUESDAY DEC. 3

Chaplaincy: Drop-in with Chris Ferguson. 10h-12h, Newman Centre. Info: 392-5890. Living Our Faith Group 12h-13h, Newman Centre. Info: 392-5890.

Committee for Aid to Colombia: Please contribute to the fund to help those suffering from Colombia's devastating volcano. Display, Union Building lobby Tuesday and Wednesday and the film *Café* about the coffee growing areas affected by the volcano at FDA at 13h00 Thursday Dec. 6. For Info, call 392-5925.



# Destruction on the West Bank

by Dominique Khawam  
and Meredith Brubeck

In the spring of 1984, I was in a small Palestinian village about 20 kilometers from Jerusalem. It was made up of some 20 one or two room concrete homes stretched along a dirt road. The land on which the houses were built was desolate, completely devoid of vegetation. The soil was chalky and dry, inhibiting any form of cultivation.

At the end of the string of houses that made up the village, a mother and her seven children were sitting on what had been the roof of their home, and now was only a large broken slab of new concrete pierced by metal rods.

This woman we will call Amal. Amal's house had been built through donations from the villagers, who over the years had managed to collect 5,000 JD, (approximately \$15,000), to purchase a small tract of land, and from the donation of a local construction firm of materials and labour.

Amal, who was widowed in 1978, had been living in a one room house which belonged to one of the villagers. This house had neither electricity nor water, Amal had been forced to rely for support upon the generosity of her fellow villagers, who although very poor themselves, had felt compelled to help her.

Construction of Amal's house was begun in early 1984. During construction the site was regularly visited by a man, recognized by those present as an Israeli. About a week before the scheduled completion of the house, he paid his last visit. It was then that for the first time he introduced himself as a representative of the Bethlehem Land Administration. At this point he informed Amal that as the house was being built without the permission of the Administration, it was therefore scheduled to be demolished within the following weeks.

Two weeks after this incident, when Amal and her children had occupied the house for less than a week, an Israeli bulldozer appeared at ten in the morning. Amal was given half an hour in which to move her children and her possessions. The bulldozer

was put to use, and within 15 minutes the house was reduced to ruins.

An hour after the demolition, Amal and her seven children sat on the broken roof of what had been their home. Scattered among the ruins were an old doorless refrigerator, a pillow, a yellowed mattress, a broken plastic bike, several neatly stacked bricks and a box of chocolates. A few metres around this scene of destruction, the villagers were silently gathered.

Although they lived only 20 kilometers from Jerusalem, these villagers were, for the most part illiterate and spoke in a distinctly rural dialect. Considering the commitment which the house represented, it is improbable that the villagers consciously violated the law. Furthermore, Amal was informed of the Land Administration's intentions only a week before her house was completed and given only two weeks in which to obtain the mysterious documents.

The destruction of Palestinian property is widespread in the Occupied Territories. It has been estimated by the Israeli League of Human and Civil Rights that more than 23,812 houses had been destroyed by August of 1971. Often, whole villages have been destroyed, as was the case when, with the end of the 1967 War, three whole villages were razed to the ground.

Destruction of property is often followed by the practice of land confiscation. For land confiscation in general, the Israeli government has adopted a series of laws, many of which date back to previous administrators of Palestine.

Meron Benvenisti, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem from 1974 to 1978, states that: "the Israeli authorities, in their quest to take possession of land in the Territories, have been using every legal and quasi-legal means in the book, and are inventing new ones to attain their objectives." He goes on to say that estimates of the amount of confiscated land in the West Bank runs to two-thirds of the total land area.

In those cases where compensation has been offered to the victim it is minimal, and in no way corresponds to the value of the property. Land expropriated

from Palestinians is often used for the creation of exclusively Jewish settlements in the area. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, by 1983 there were already 98 settlements in the West Bank, excluding East Jerusalem.

As of 1983, there were 27,500 Jewish settlers in the West Bank. The November 25 issue of the *Gazette* reported the West Bank Data Project (Benvenisti's group) reported a 21.5 per cent increase in the number of settlers living in the West Bank in the last year to 51,600.

These settlers have been responsible for frequent violent confrontations with the Palestinian population. Although settlement policy and settler violence against Palestinians is condemned by international organizations, such as the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross

all.

The Israeli government has not adhered to the Geneva Conventions. Article 49 states that "individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the Occupying Power or to that of any other country...are prohibited regardless of their motive...the Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies."

The above is blatantly contradicted in Israeli settlement policy, and in the practice of deportation of political, intellectual, and religious figures, perceived or real. By 1978, more than 1,000 Palestinians had been deported, many having been denied the right to recourse to the law.

Palestinian rights are also violated through the use of col-

used by the Israeli military administration to control political activity in the Occupied Territories.

The ICRC has documented cases of widespread and severe torture of Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli prisons and detention centres. According to Noam Chomsky in *The Fateful Triangle*, almost 20 per cent of the population has passed through Israeli jails.

Political expression is also denied to the Palestinian residents through the prohibition of meetings and assemblies of a political nature. In this way, the Israeli government has allowed itself a tool with which to control any gathering of more than a few people.

Strict control is exercised over Palestinian publications, all of which must be submitted for approval to the Israeli censorship board, as well as over other



(ICRC), it is condoned or ignored by the government of Israel.

In one incident, following the murder of a young Jewish settler in February of 1980, the 35,000 inhabitants of the Arab town of Hebron were placed under curfew and allowed out of their homes for only two hours a day, while Jewish settlers who had shot and killed several Arabs received light sentences if any at

lective punishment — the destruction of homes, the imposition of curfews, and economic sanctions — all of which are designed to perpetuate and maintain submission to Israeli military rule. These practices exist on a large scale.

The legality of the widespread detention of Palestinians, which is constantly being contended by international organizations, is a mainstay of the legal apparatus

forms of cultural expression. Carrying the Palestinian flag entails a jail sentence of up to six

The political and cultural repression of the Palestinians and the demolition of their homes is systematic. It can only be understood as an attempt by the Israeli government to stifle the national identity and resistance of the Palestinian people to foreign occupation.

All contents copyright © 1985 by the Daily Publications Society. All rights reserved. The opinions expressed in the pages of this newspaper do not necessarily reflect the views of McGill University. Products or companies advertised in this newspaper are not necessarily endorsed by the Daily staff. Printed at L'Imprimerie Dumont, 9130 Boivin, Lasalle, Québec.

## editorial board

Melinda Wittstock editor-in-chief  
Brendan Weston senior news editor  
Adam Quastel news editor  
Anna Asimakopulos news editor  
Joe Heath news editor  
Robert Costain features editor  
to be elected layout & design coordinator  
to be elected layout & design coordinator  
Jeffrey Edwards rédacteur-en-chef de l'édition française  
Chris Lawson photo editor  
Cameron Eckert science editor  
Monica Vetter science editor  
Earl Zuckerman sports editor  
Mike Gordon supplement editor

## contributors

Jilbert Jaar (feature — soon)  
N. Aboud (feature)  
Joseph David (feature)  
Dominique Khawam (feature)  
Meredith Brubeck (feature)  
Tony Volpon (production)

## Coordinators:

Melinda Wittstock

Ines Tewfik

Brendan Weston

  
Canadian  
University  
Press

Editorial Offices: 3480 McTavish, room B-03, Montréal, Québec, H3A 1X9, telephone: (514) 392-8955. Business Manager: Marian Aronoff, telephone: (514) 392-8904. Advertising Managers: Gina Cecchini, Boris Shedov, room B-17, telephone: (514) 392-8902. Clerical Staff: Brigitte Elie. Daily Typesetting / Shop Manager: Colin Tomlins, room B-03E, telephone: (514) 392-8959. Typesetting and Assembly Staff: Rachel Green, Eileen Lavery, Jacintha Peris, Dieter Riedel and Brendan Weston. Divine Guidance: Barney the seal. Irrelevant inquiries about location of buildings on campus (and bomb threats): 392-8922. (Whoever said we were nice?)

The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP), La Presse Étudiante du Québec (PEQ), and Campus Pius (CUP Media services).



# Seeing Red dispels paranoia

by Joe Heath

*Seeing Red: Stories of American Communists*, an independently made documentary, provides a sobering view of one of the least understood movements of our time.

The film includes historical footage, but relies principally on recent interviews with some of the ordinary Americans who fought for the Party in the '30s and '40s to establish unionization, the 8-hour day, unemployment insurance, and social security benefits.

Filmmakers Julia Reichart and James Klein interviewed over 400 former Party members before selecting 15 of the most

articulate to carry the film's dialogue. The film traces the American Communist Party back to its working-class roots, and follows its evolution through the McCarthy years, to its virtual destruction by the Khrushchev speech which described the Stalinist purges.

The film, without lapsing into political dogma, strongly contrasts the simple roots of the party with the paranoia that swept America in the '50s. Marge Frantz, a former Party member interviewed in the film, summed up the attitude of the American party members towards the Soviet Union, saying, "You'd hear about no unemployment. You'd hear about, you know, a

kind of egalitarian society that is just unlike anything we had here.

"I mean in the '30s people were extremely conscious of the disparity between the poor and the rich, between poverty and plenty. We were extremely loyal to the Soviet Union, but that didn't seem like any contradiction to us being loyal Americans as well... we were concerned about the best interests of the American people."

The film sheds much light on the nature of the party. Instead of trying to force ideas upon the viewer, the film simply allows the Party members to present their side of the story. Filmmakers Reichart and Klein, in an interview with *The Daily*, explained their method of presentation, saying that "as we began to meet people they gave us hope."

"They don't have the answers, but they gave us a certain sense of courage. They can look back with pride to what they accomplished, they changed the lives of millions of workers."

The two filmmakers expressed concern for the current state of affairs in North America, saying that people today are "not controlled by police, but by ideas. Hegemony of ideas has to be fought."

"Some of these people are 65 years old, and have lived their whole lives according to their beliefs, this the opposite of what people are encouraged to do now."

Their film is an attempt to allow people today to benefit from the struggles of past generations.

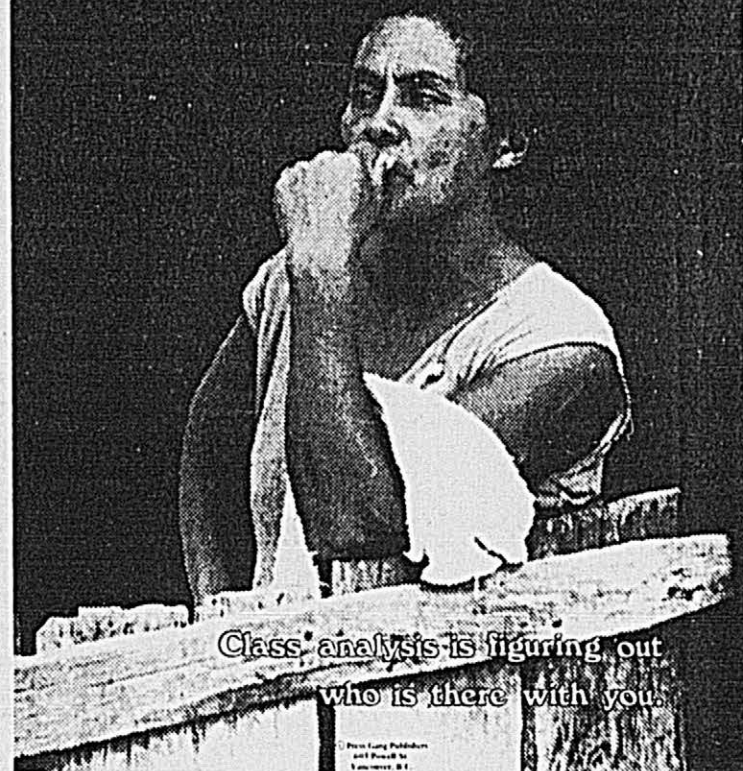
Although the film does present the Party in an sympathetic

light, it does not overlook the intrinsic flaws of the movement. According to Klein, the two major difficulties with the Party were that they "followed another

of a better America, and worked hard for their ideals.

The film is distributed by the independent *New Day Films*, a co-operative founded, owned

Class consciousness is knowing  
which side of the fence  
you're on.



Class analysis is figuring out  
who is there with you.

**"JOYOUS!"**

High spirited, alive vibrant people with sparks of righteous indignation still glinting in their eyes"

—Ken Turan, California Magazine

**"A REVELATION!"**

'SEEING RED' is fascinating...a story told with warmth and humor. It's a part of America you should meet."

—Judith Crist, WOR-TV

**"EXTREMELY COMPELLING!"**

'SEEING RED' quickly shatters all the cloak and dagger cliches."

—Kathleen Carroll, N.Y. Daily News

**"A MAJOR ACT OF POLITICAL DEMYSTIFICATION."**

—J. Hoberman, Village Voice

ACADEMY AWARD NOMINEE

**SEEING**



FROM THE  
MAKERS OF  
'UNION MAIDS'

**RED**

STORIES OF AMERICAN COMMUNISTS

Cinema V  
5560 Sherbrooke W.  
489:5559

One week only  
Nov. 29 & Dec. 5  
7:00, 9:30

## Listingslistingslistingslistings

by Mike Gordon

Today

**Joe Beef:** A history of Montréal David Fennario's theatrical presentation of the struggle of the working class against the infamous founders of McGill and Montréal. Under the bizarre direction of Theatre Schmeatre's Albert Nerenberg. Until Dec. 1 at St. Columbia House, Pointe Ste. Charles. Tickets \$5, \$4. From Dec. 4th to Dec. 7th at McGill Players' Theatre, tickets \$6, \$5 (...why more money at McGill?) Call 487-6266 for reservations

**Vicious Circle** Starring Dulcinea Langfelder and a large white hoop, this presentation "combines music, movement, words, and cinéma to tell the story of a girl (actually a woman) who couldn't stop running." Nightly at Tangente Danse Actuelle (except Monday and Tuesday) until Dec. 1. Tickets are \$8, \$6 for students.

**Extremities** William Mastrosimone's gripping drama of a woman who turns the tables on her attempted rapist will be

country, not their own...and their movement was basically undemocratic — it was hierarchical with top-down decision-making."

The film, although critical of the movement in general, remains sympathetic to those who were involved in it. They were ordinary people who had a vision

and operated by Klein and Reichart.

*Seeing Red: Stories of American Communists* is playing at Cinéma V until Dec. 4. Communism is still a major influence in our society, and this film is almost prerequisite to any genuine comprehension of the movement in America.

playing nightly at Centaur II Theatre (except Mondays) until Dec. 15. Tickets are \$15 for Friday and Saturday, \$12 for all other performances.

**The Kitchen** British working-class playwright Arnold Wesker's fiery domestic drama is localized to Québec. Nightly at Théâtre du nouveau monde until Dec. 21.

Friday, Nov. 29

**DOA, S.C.U.M.** and **The Syndicate** Fine, fine, music from Vancouver's most together and consistently enjoyable home-grown band. Also S.C.U.M. rises from Montréal's deepest, darkest innards, making their first (full) appearance in months. How can The Syndicate follow suit? The bands are playing at Rising Sun, and the \$10 ticket includes DOA's *Let's Wreck the Party* album, an excellent but otherwise expensive import. The family that thrashes together...

**Cinémama '85:** Her Language, Her Voice, is a six week lecture/symposia series featuring film and video by women. The series focuses on women's issues

and perspective on several different genres, including: Auto/Biography, Comedy, Sexuality, Open Media, and Women of All Races. Friday's screening/lecture is Elke Sander's West German film *Trouble With Love*, which deals with a woman's frustrating struggle with being judged "too independent" by her lover. At Complexe Guy-Favreau, NFB Cinéma. For more info call 283-4753.

Saturday, Nov. 30th

**ZZ Top** Constipated commercial Texas-boogie gone rock. At the Forum. Tickets cost more than the Osmonds' dental bill. **Neville Brothers Jazz**, at Le Spectrum.

**Forgotten Rebels, Three O'clock Train and Landed Immigrant.** A fun opportunity to flail your body to musical offerings ranging from spastic, twitching rockabilly to 'power-pop'. At Concordia's Hall Building. **Artifact** is having a benefit dance for women, to raise money for their cultural project to Nicaragua. Bring your crayons, pencils, etc. 1455 deMaison-neuve O.



## advertising

ad through the Daily. Room 100, Union Building, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday to Friday. Deadline is 2:00 p.m. two weekdays before publication.

Students: \$2.50 per day; for 3 consecutive days, \$2.00 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.75 per day. McGill faculty and staff: \$3.50 per day. All others: \$4.00 per day. *Exact change only, please.*

The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error.

The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

## 341 — APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Sublet large, clean 4 1/2. Unfurnished, hardwood floors, sunny. In ghetto, 5 minutes from McGill. Reason: roommate moving out. \$512/month plus electricity. 286-8191.

Room for rent including everything and furnished. Available December 1 or before. \$150/mo. Call Mike 284-1227. 3479 Hutchison.

Need person to share small house (4 1/2) near St-Laurent/Duluth. January to June. \$138 plus expenses. Call 849-7421.

Roommate needed to share 8 1/2 apartment on Esplanade corner Duluth. Excellent location, amazing atmosphere. For Jan. 1/86. Rent \$150/m. Ph: after 10:00pm 289-9265.

Available immediately 3 1/2 one month free. Prince Arthur and University (Lonn) 288-4113 evening.

Apartment for rent. Large 1 1/2, 2 min. from McGill. \$378 per mo. Includes everything. Call Brian. 286-8187 after 9:30 p.m. or weekends anytime.

Cherchez-vous un compagnon de chambre? J'aimerais à partager un appartement près de McGill pour le premier Janvier (ou immédiatement si vos environs sont très bon!) avec francophones—hommes ou femmes—parceque je désire à apprendre le français. Je suis agréable, réceptif, et je préfère les environs tranquille et harmonieux. N'hésitez pas—appelez Glenn à 738-6185.

Sublet: January 1, 1986. 2 1/2: bright, spacious, broadloom, balcony, excellent view. Lorne Ave—close to campus. \$280/month everything included. If interested, call 843-3088, evenings.

Sublet: Large, furnished 1 1/2. Near Guy metro. \$410. Includes all utilities. Contact Lucie at 931-7780.

Roommate wanted for January (or February)—August '86. For large, bright 5 1/2 on Colonnade near Pine. To share with one other (\$200 each) or 2 in January (\$133 each). Non-smoker. Call 286-1019 evenings or mornings before 8:30.

## 343 — MOVERS

Moving? All local moves done quickly and carefully by student with large closed truck. Fully equipped. Reasonable rates. Call Stéphane 288-8005.

## 350 — JOBS

Metropolitan News 1248 Peel St. has a permanent office position available for a student in business, commerce, or accounting. Apply in person.

## 352 — HELP WANTED

Waitress, Barmaid food experience, fluency in French a must. Part-time call 845-5308.

Bahasa Indonesia teacher needed beginning January. \$5 per hour. Leave message—288-3440

Travel Field Opportunity. Gain valuable marketing experience while earning money. Campus representative needed immediately for spring break trip to Florida. Call Brad Nelson at 1-800-423-5264.

## 354 — TYPING SERVICES

Theses, term papers, resumes. 18 years experience. Rapid service. 7 days a week. \$1.50 / double spaced. IBM (2 minutes from McGill Campus) Mrs. Paulette Vigneault: 288-9638, 288-0016.

Bilingual experienced fast accurate typist requires work at home. Financial statements, resumes, term papers, correspondence, thesis. Near metro, excellent references, reasonable, leave message. 482-9959

One-day service. B.Comm background. Professional format, editing if required, proofreading, provide analytical guidance. Improved final mark, academic papers, CVs, etc. Across McGill. Electronic IBM. 140-9470.

Electronic typewriters, IBM Selectrics, etc. New/used. Rent, lease or buy. Ideal for theses and other academic papers. Reasonable, repair/servicing also available. ABC—733-6300

Word Processing—Typing done on word processor. Fast, accurate, & reliable. Reasonable rates. 877-0492.

Word Processing: English or French; dictaphone and copy typing. Variety of print styles. Also computer graphics. Please call 935-8698

Typing—essays, theses, resumes, etc., IBM Selectric. Fluent in French, English, Spanish. 7 days a week. Rapid service. 3 minute walk from McGill. Call Anne: 288-0016.

Typist. Professional specialized in College meticulous presentation of papers, etc. IBM-Selectric III. Deadlines respected. English, French, Spanish. 5 min. from campus. Call before 8 pm: 849-9708 (Try weekends, too)

Typing? Let a pro handle your typing chores: fast, impeccable work. French/English. Pick-up/delivery at university. metro. \$1.50/page. Give yourself a break. 842-5279.

Bilingual typing, English proofreading; help with writing assignment; book reviews, composing letters, essays, resumes, etc; good grammar, English mother tongue; flexible rates. Guy metro. Tel: 935-0787.

Typing fast reliable, accurate on new electronic typewriter. Please call Gloria 683-7915 or 737-9520. \$1.35/pg.

Professional Typing on IBM Selectric. Fast, neat and accurate. Grammar and spelling corrected. Student rate: \$1.50/double-spaced page. Call Eileen at 485-1056

Experienced Typist: Thesis, reports, résumé, etc. IBM Selectric. Pick-up/delivery McGill. Sue 679-0714.

Available to type at home. Located in Pointe Claire. Fast! Efficient! Reliable! 695-9882

Fast, Professional Typing Guaranteed Pick-up and delivery. \$1.40/page, 845-9304.

Part-time typist for evenings (or nights) and weekends. 80+ wpm. Word processing experience preferred, not essential. 934-1455

Typing—English/French. \$1.25/page, IBM Selectric; carbon ribbon, grammar/spelling corrections; paper provided; proofreading included; symbol/italics available; essays, theses, résumés, letters; 284-9346; Sherbrooke metro.

Secrétariat et traduction Marie-Claude enr., résumés (student rates); translation, cover letters. Bilingual. Typing, editing, theses term papers. Reasonable rates. 342-8197 Mon-Fri. 472-4621, evenings, weekends.

## 356 — SERVICES OFFERED

Word processing: professional service specializing in theses, reports, etc. Student and rush rates available. Letter-quality printer. Near McGill. Printing and graphics available too. 934-1455.

Willing males and females needed for student haircuts. Supervised by professionals. Wednesdays 6 pm — \$8. Call for appointments, 849-9231. Estetica 2175 Crescent.

Laminating—anything on paper can be professionally laminated on wood (posters, diplomas...). Different models, best prices. A great gift idea. 845-5998 or 483-1446.

Guaranteed higher grades guarantee you'll pass every course through unlimited hypnosis and flotation or money refunded. Call Mrs. Miriam Praw 935-7755 1538 Sherbrooke West, Room 710. Why wait, do it now.

Terrific rock band looking for gigs. Reasonable rates. Call Mike at 747-3039

Typewriter IBM Selectric, etc. Sale, rent or repair (\$15+). Call Dan: 488-7011.

Career counselling: Lorne Prupas, M.A. (Counselling and Educational Psychology) is

## LSAT &amp; GMAT

## Prep Courses

for

LSAT Dec. 7

GMAT Jan. 25

call (416) 923-PREP

1-800-387-1262

We offer courses in Toronto, Ottawa, and Montréal.

available to you in your career search. 481-0972. Evening appointments. Fees on a sliding scale.

## 361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

Down ski jackets and parkas—from \$75.00. Fantastic choice—coats, socks, tuques. Buy your heat cheap at EXXA Military Surplus, 1477 Mansfield.

Black as hell Pantagonia combat pants \$14.99, German combat pants (new) \$40.00, used leather jackets from \$60.00, wool trench coats lined \$40.00. EXXA 1477 Mansfield

Navy Tuques \$2.50, wool gloves \$3.95, wool socks from \$2.50, Canadian army wool socks 3 for \$12.00, wool scarves \$5.99. EXXA 1477 Mansfield

McGill Jackets: White leather arms, red wool body, "McGill" on the back, crest, quilted winter lining, registration number, \$115.00. 8 weeks delivery, call 286-0903.

X-Country skis (Fisher Trainers 210s), Adidas boots size 8M, excel. poles. All in very good condition. For sale as set or separately. Negotiable. 843-8795.

ACCUSOUND high quality speakers. 100 watts per channel. 42x14x14. 2 1/2 years old. Paid \$1000, asking \$450. After 7:00: 486-5196

Amplifier Harman/Kardon 150 watts RMS per channel. Perfect condition. Price \$550.00 for information as Martin tel: (514) 739-6509.

Word processing Deadlines? Hate to type? Call on your friendly professional editor and his IBM compatible sidekick. Pick-up/delivery on major projects. Du College metro. 748-0925.

Costume jewelry sale, excellent prices. Handmade earrings, necklaces, bracelets, broches, etc...Friday Nov. 29 11am—4pm 3464 Hutchison Apt. 405 or call Natacha 845-1949.

## 363 — TO GIVE AWAY

Home hair colouring tips—be the first on your block to look like a Dailyite! Shock your parents, ruin your rapport with your profs! Skilled professional guidance will help you have a happy New Year! Contact the Daily office.

Free live music by The Breakdown. Sat. night at the Blue Door Pub, 3653 University St. Bar opens 10pm Last Deka Pub of '85!

## 370 — RIDES

Going to Toronto or Saskatoon? Cheap Air Canada ticket for sale one way, female to Saskatoon via Toronto Dec 10th (pm) Price negotiable. Call Stacie at 733-6486.

Return air ticket, Halifax or Moncton, \$130, male, before Christmas. Keep dialling 286-7812 'til you reach me.

You too can ride on the backs of the poor—you know what to do this coming Monday. From: your friends in the Parti Libéral du Québec & the Parti Québécois.

Miami Beach: driving down, need two more students to share expenses. Leaving 22nd Dec. back 3rd Jan. One way, Am.\$70/person, return Am \$110. Leave message. Amer 738-1751

## 372 — LOST &amp; FOUND

Lost: whatever credibility was ever in our

## ESTETICA



## STUDENT SPECIAL

wash, cut and blow dry  
\$21 for women, \$16 for men  
Full time students only

For appointment, call:  
849-9231

2175 Crescent, Montreal

possession. If found, please return to us before the polls close on Monday. Desperately, Parti Libéral du Québec & Parti Québécois. (Substantial reward offered—we'll figure out how to pay at some point in the future).

## 374 — PERSONAL

Rtn. A ticket to Calgary. Leaving Dec. 2—returning Dec. 9. Male. Asking \$200 or best offer. Phone: 849-4895.

Marian, We're sorry you don't appreciate our wit. By the way, we have a few more suggestions: Spend a Buck, Genuine Risk, Bold Ruler, Godzilla. (Sorry about that last one.)

Shorty: Must I advertise my desolation? Keith just doesn't do for me what you used to. Please take back your scary monster.

Mike—Denise knows. Greg wants me. Bob wants me. I think you want Denise! I can't deal. I'm becoming asexual! Maybe I should try Elaine's Orgy Palace? Char.

If you wish you had someone to talk to...you do. Dial 392-8234-Nightline will be open through exam period.

Char: Whatever happened to that sweet innocent girl from Toronto? You've become a sexual patsy! I think we should end the relationship until you talk to Dr. Ruth! Mike. P.S. Who's Bob?

What is...? When is...? Where is...? Try Nightline for information. 392-8234, Mon-Fri: 9pm to 3am and Sat-Sun: 6pm to 3am.

## 383 — LESSONS OFFERED

Are finals worrying you? Experienced tutors in all 1st year science and engineering courses. Call: 845-9869, 843-5607.

French tutoring by experienced teacher—weekends too. 5min from campus. Call before 8 pm: 849-9708.

## 385 — NOTICES

## 387 — VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers needed to tutor a highschool student in mathematics/chemistry and to visit elderly people downtown. Contact Community McGill 392-8937, Union 408 or Aurèle 274-1525.

The Yellow Door Elderly Project urgently needs volunteers to visit isolated elderly or help with their appointments. Rewarding opportunity to learn from experienced staff. 392-6742.

## 389 — MUSICIANS WANTED

"TUMBLERS" are looking for a rock-steady rhythm crew (i.e. bass, drums and keyboards). Serious, equipped individuals or (preferably) teams. Please contact Steve at 845-1685 days 845-6586 evenings. Call now or forever hold your peace.

Musicians for free! Come hear good local rock while drinking brew for just a nickel more than the metro. Blue Door Pub opens 10pm Sat. 3653 Univ. St.

## Futon Factory Outlet



Single.....\$49  
Double.....\$59  
Queen.....\$69  
LOFA-SOFA Inc  
937 du Collège  
St-Henri (Montréal)  
Tél: 935-5967

If you can find a lower price than ours for the same product, we will beat that price by 10%.

Going  
Your Way!  
TRAVEL  
CUTS  
licensed in Québec

TRAVEL CUTS  
Christmas Charters

## MONTREAL —

Vancouver \$419  
Edmonton \$379  
Calgary \$379

23 Dec.—6 Jan.  
20 Dec.—4 Jan.  
23 Dec.—6 Jan.

VOYAGES CUTS  
McGill Student Union Building  
514 849-9201

VOYAGES CUTS  
Concordia Hall Building 643  
514 288-1130

The McGill Daily

X-Mas Issue

Thursday, Dec. 5, 1985

## Advertising Deadline

Monday, Dec. 2nd by 3:00pm

Classifieds: room B03

Display ads: room B17

Students' Union Bldg.

(including purchase orders, where applicable)

We would like to take this opportunity to say "good luck on your exams," and extend our best wishes for a great holiday and a happy new year.





# advertising

The 75th anniversary issue (you know, the one coming out on Dec. 5) co-ordinators invite all

interested in writing for the issue to a soirée at 17h00 (that's 5 pm) today (Monday).

**La Futonerie**

Welcome to our Ateller-boutique  
3878 St-Laurent, 6th floor  
corner Prince-Arthur  
844-6810

- Ask for long lasting comfort: futons, beds, sofa beds, pillows...
- Discount on futon-frame set
- Students discounts

**Robert Laforce**

optician  
844-8461

• EYEGLASSES

**15% discount**

• CONTACT LENS

**2020 UNIVERSITY**



**McGill Contact Lens Clinic**  
288-3324

The McGill Hellenic Association  
**Diomidis Komninos'**

Annual General Assembly  
and General Elections

All McGill students of Greek origin are invited to attend  
Room 26, Leacock Bldg. Thurs. Dec. 5, 6 pm

**If Your Hair Is Thinning... Kleins Is For You**

What is Klein's? Klein's is a network of hair care centres that have helped thousands just like you achieve fuller, thicker healthier hair and stimulate hair growth. We're located across Canada, and the United States.

When Can I Start? Call today for a free consultation 866-1138. If we accept you into the program, you can start immediately! And we'll even guarantee results with our exclusive guarantee.



SUITE 607, 1440 ST. CATHERINE W.,  
MONTREAL, QUEBEC H3G 1R8



**\$2 THIS AD IS WORTH TWO BUCKS!... \$2**

Grab your scissors, clip this ad, and bring it down to the American Rock Café...where it'll change into a \$2 bill. That's right, choose any main course from our new and revised fall/winter menu, present this ad, and we'll reduce your total bill by a full two bucks! Two bucks off any main course...just two more reasons why for lunch or supper, you should *do the Rock!*

**\$2**

Offer valid until  
Wednesday, Dec. 11  
One coupon per person, please!

**AMERICAN ROCK**  
Café

2080 Aylmer  
(at Sherbrooke)  
288 ★ 9272

CENTRE ÉDUCATIF  
**STANLEY H. KAPLAN**  
EDUCATIONAL CENTER  
**MCAT-LSAT-SAT**  
**GMAT-DAT-GRE**

Preparation courses  
in Montreal  
287-1896

550 Sherbrooke W.  
Suite 380  
Montreal H3A 1B9

**The Comedy Nest**

Woody's Pub  
1234 Bishop  
presents

Nov. 28-Dec. 1  
**Mr. WAYNE FLEMING**

2 shows Friday  
2 shows Saturday

Thurs: Students \$3.00  
Sun: Ladies \$3.00  
for more information  
395-8118



**QUEBEC DRAMA FESTIVAL**

**FESTIVAL '86**

**ANNUAL ONE-ACT PLAY COMPETITION**

APRIL 8-12, 1986  
AT CENTAUR

Entries are now being accepted.  
Final Deadline: December 21, 1985

INFORMATION: 843-8698

# READY?

90% of employers insist that university graduates have a thorough knowledge of microcomputers. \*

Coop McGill \*\* offers the PANAMA XT1:

- a personal computer that meets your present and future needs
- at a student-affordable price: \$2050
- a government guaranteed loan is available for students in Economics, Administration Sciences, and Agricultural Economics.

The PANAMA XT1 is a completely IBM-compatible desktop computer, fully loaded with memory (512 Kbytes), two disk drives and graphics; available with French or English keyboards.

It will run indispensable business programs such as Lotus 123 and dBase III, and word processors galore.

Call us for more information (392-8488) or better yet, come visit us for a demonstration.

Coop McGill is located in Room 281 of the MacDonald Engineering Bldg. (tel: 392-8488) and is open weekdays 10 am to 4 pm.

## YOUR FUTURE DEPENDS

## ON IT!



**coop mcgill**

\* Revue Commerce, October 1985  
\*\* in conjunction with CESA

Come Get  
Your PC!



C.B. 85